Royal West End the brand that made reputation. London of 30 years. Rs. 185 only. WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

Experience costs money, hence benefit by other men's experience, ROYAL WEST END at Rs. 185 is the greatest investment. WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co. BOMBAY & POONA

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

VOL. VIII NO. 122 BOMBAY: SATURDAY, MAY 22, 1920. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
(Companies Incorporated in England).
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are requested to be possession of Pass Ports.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.	
13th May	Morea	6890	
12th "	Berita	17834	
22nd "	Mandala	8246	
24th "	Chyebassa	5,249	Calls Port Said & Plymouth only.
29th "	Narkunda	15420	
4th June	Mantua	10685	

SAILINGS TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Date about.	Steamer.	
17th May	Kildonan Castle	Calling at Colombo Do.
Early June	Himalaya	

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers	
4th May	Pentakota	Karachi direct 3 . M. Victoria Dock.
17th "	Liana	Karachi coasting.
19th "	Hyacettus	Bushire only.
20th "	Karapara	S & S Africa

Terms and Rates of Freight and passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with
MACKINON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.,
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tonnage.	Arrival.	Departure
Kaimei Maru	R. Nakanishi	4366	7th May	21st May
Hirome Maru	K. Yamada	5170	6th May	21st May
Shinyo Maru	K. Konaka	3204	17th May	28th May
Kimi Maru	M. Murakami	3194	20th May	31st May
Yamshin Maru	C. Hidesbima	4172	3rd June	14th June

Arrived from New York and sailing for Calcutta via Colombo.

For freight apply to:
T. TAGAMI,
Manager.
Allice Buildings.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,
THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP Co., Ltd.,
(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE:—OSKA, JAPAN.
Fleet.—187 Vessels. Gross Tonnage 463,000.
REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamers	Captain	Arrival	Departure	Destination
Awa Maru	T. Takemura	13th May	20th May	Japan
Yoshino Maru	G. Fujita	21st May	31st May	"
Siam Maru	D. Imamura	8th June	20th June	"
Lemon Maru	K. Tsuji	26th "	30th "	"

For Freight apply to:—
K. SHIMA,
Manager.
Ajam Building Ballard Road.
Fort Bombay.

IMPORTERS
OF ALL SORTS OF TYPTWRITERS AND ASSESSORIES.
Rebuilt Remington and Oliver Typewriter are offered to the Public at a reduced price to make room for February shipment. A trill collected.
Mangaldas Dayabhai & Coy.
43, Apollo Street, Fort.
BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

S.S. "LOYALTY."

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES.
8TH JUNE, 1920
10TH AUGUST, 1920.

FARES.
1st Class "A" Rs. 560.
1st Class "B" Rs. 520.
2nd Class Rs. 380.

A reduction of 10 per cent will be made on three or more full fares for families.
No berth will be registered without a payment of a deposit of Rs. 200.
The steamer is fitted with wireless telegraphy and all cabins have got electric lights and fans free of charge. The steamer also carries a fully qualified surgeon and also a stewardess.
There is no deck accommodation for servants.
VERY FEW BERTHS ARE NOW AVAILABLE FOR JUNE VOYAGE.
For passages and full particulars apply to—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.,
Agents,
The Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.
Ismail Buildings, Fort,
Bombay.
Telegraphic Address: "JALANATH".
Telephone No. 114.

BANKING.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES:—London, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Deccan), Lucknow, Madras, Rangoon.
SUB-BRANCHES:—
Bombay—Share Bazar, 20, Apollo Street. Shroff Bazaar, Chaik Memon Street.
Calcutta—Bara Bazaar.
Lucknow—Aminabad and Hathras
Cawnpore—Chandnani.
London Office—2, White Lion Court, Cornhill, London, E. C.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ... Rs. 12,00,00,000/
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Rs. 7,58,73,150/
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Rs. 1,51,19,321/4
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 5,00,000/

Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman, Board of Directors.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/- to Rs. 1,00,000/- at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum. If the balance to the credit of any account does not fall below Rs. 25,000/- at any time between 1st January and 30th June, interest will be allowed during that period at 2½ per cent. per annum. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3/- Half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at the rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.
PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
L. D. L. BUCKLEY.
General Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,55,799	0	0
Reserve Funds	13,29,592	0	0

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES.

Amritsar	Hoshiarpur	Ludhiana
Bombay	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Multan City
Calcutta	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Delhi	Jhelum City	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Karachi	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Kasur	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Lahore City	Srinagar
Gujan	Lyallpur	Umballa City
Hapur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened a interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—
KIRPA RAM KAPUR,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD
Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Yen 60,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... Yen 37,500,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Yen 7,060,000
HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH, FORMOSA

BRANCHES:

LONDO.	YOKOHAMA	KARENKO
NEW YORK	MOJI	KEELUNG
SHANGHAI	AMOY	MAKUNG
HONGKONG	CANTON	TAITOH
SINGAPORE	FOOCHOW	SHINCHIKU
BATAVIA	HANKOW	TAICHU
SEMARANG	KIUKLANG	TAMAN
SOORABAYA	SWATOW	TAKOW
TOKYO	ARO	TAMSUI
KOBE	GIRAN	TOWEN
OSAKA	KAGI	BANGKOK

The Bank has also a LARGE NUMBER OF CORRESPONDENTS at HOME and ABROAD.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened and FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE Business transacted.
K. TAKEMURA,
Manager
56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE SUMITOMO BANK
LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen 9,00,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Yen 2,02,50,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Yen 4,850,000
HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA.
BRANCHES:

Bombay	Kure	San Francisco
Binguimachi	Kurume	Seattle
Botanbori	Kyoto	Semba
Hakata	London	Shanghai
Hamamatsu	Miji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	Nakashemma	Toriaburacho
Hyogo	New York	Wakamatsu
Kawaguchi	Niihama	Yanai
Kobe	Onomichi	Yokohama

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
J. SATO,
Manager.
Churchgate Street, Bombay
Post Box No. 889

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)

Head Office:—4, CROSBY SQUARE, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Baghdad, Basrah, Basrah City, Amara, Hillah, Mosul, and Bahrein.

Authorised Capital £2,000,000
Paid Up Capital £765,242
Reserve Fund £220,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,197,468

BOMBAY BRANCH.
(Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.)
INTEREST allowed on Deposits Fixed for one or two years at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascrtained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit at 4 per cent. per annum.
Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans and Credits granted on approved Security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken.
Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign Securities effcted on usual terms.
Securities received for Safe Custody and Interest and Dividends collected for clients.
R. D. YOUNG,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL $15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND... £ 1,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND. $25,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $15,000,000
HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street E. C.
BOMBAY, OFFICE: 49, Churchgate Street

OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkow	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.
GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.
C. H. WILSON.
Agent.

BANKING.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
(REGISTERED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT OF 1913.)
At Bombay the 11th November, 1919.

REGISTERED OFFICE.
7, MURZBAN ROAD, Fort, Bombay.

	Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL ...	5,00,00,000
ISSUED CAPITAL ...	4,00,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ...	80,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum. If the balance to the credit of any account does not fall below Rs. 50,000 at any time between 1st January and 30th June interest will be allowed at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum during that period. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts of Rs. 3 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Interest allowed on deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods on rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.
BILLS purchased and collected and every description of Banking business transacted.
A. B. OLIPHANT,
Ag. Manager.

THE BOMBAY MERCANTILE BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—Apollo Street, Fort.
BRANCH:—Mumbadevi, Bombay.

	Rs
AUTHORIZED AND ISSUED CAPITAL	10,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	10,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 97,407

DIRECTORS
The Hon'ble Mr. GUCULDAS KAHANDAS PAREKH, Chairman.
The Hon. Mr. MAHOMED HAJEEBOY, (Messrs. Hajibhoy Lalji and Co.).
GOPALDAS TRICUMJI JIVANDAS, Esq., (Messrs. Tricumji Jivandas).
B. K. GHOSE, Esq.
LALJI GOVINTJI, Esq., (Messrs. Bhumadas Govindji and Co.).
NARANJI DAYAL, Esq., (Messrs. Premchand Chhaganlal).
JAINARAIN HINDUMAL DANI, Esq., Managing Director.
CURRENT DEPOSITS:—Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS:—Interest allowed at 5½ per cent. per annum on Rs. 500 and upwards for twelve months. Rates for short term deposits may be ascertained from the Bank.
LOANS, CASH CREDITS and OVER DRAFTS given on approved securities.
LOCAL DEMAND BILLS collected free of charge.
Copies of rules may be obtained from the Bank on application.
SAINARAIN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA, LIMITED.
(Registered in the Transvaal.)
With which are incorporated

The Bank of Africa, Ltd., The Natal Bank, Ltd. and The National Bank of The Orange River Colony, Ltd.
Bankers to the Government of the Union of South Africa in the Transvaal, Natal and Orange Free State.
Bankers to the British Imperial Government in South Africa.

PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,965,000
WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £4,000,000
CAPITAL & RESERVE £4,615,000

HEAD OFFICE:—PRETORIA.

LONDON OFFICES:—Circus Place, London Wall; 18 St. Swithin's Lane, and 25, Cockspur Street (West End).
NEW YORK OFFICE:—10, Wall Street.
OVER 430 BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES IN SOUTH AND EAST AFRICA.
ANTWERP OFFICE 55, Place de Meir.
MAURITIUS OFFICE—Port Louis.
Agents at Amsterdam, Paris, Petrograd and the Principal Cities of the World.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on daily credit balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000; interest on balances exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 subject to special arrangement.
BILLS negotiated and collected.
LETTERS OF CREDIT AND DRAFTS issued.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
SPECIAL FACILITIES FOR BUSINESS WITH SOUTH AND EAST AFRICA.
W. MURRAY SMITH,
Acting Manager.
Taj Buildings,
215, Marsh Road.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 81,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 28,000,000
Head Office: YOKOSAMA.

Branches:—
Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen, Fengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lions, Manila, Nagasaki Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Rio de Jangiro, San Francisco, Seattle Shanghai, Shimonoseki Singapore, Sourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tainan, Tokio, Tsingau, Vladivostock.
CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
C. AIZAWA,
Manager.
Post Box No. 884,
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Just Received, a fresh consignment of Georgette blouses, dresses, ladies' underwears, underskirts, combinations, Knickers, night-dresses, Kimonos, Chemises, Camisoles, Sunshades, Bonnets; Childrens' frocks and all and every article of wear
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MERCER MILLINER AND LADIES DRESSMAKER
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HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE SHILOTRI BANK, LIMITED
SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT
GRANTS
5% PER ANNUM ON MINIMUM MONTHLY BALANCES.
Interest allowed [illegible] received up to the close of the 6th day of each month.
Weekly withdrawals Allowed. Maximum balance Rs. 10,000 on any single a[illegible]

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital £1,500,000
Paid-up Capital £750,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £750,000
Reserve Fund £750,000
HEAD OFFICE:
16, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	New York
Colombo	Karachi	Penang
Delhi	Kota Bhru	Rangoon
Galle	(Kalantan)	Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of travellers.
The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.
J. B. CRICHTON.
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay

BANKING

THE BANK OF INDIA, L[illegible]
ESTABLISHED 7th SEPTEMBER, [illegible]
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH—Ahmedabad.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,0
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,0
RESERVE FUND	60,00,0

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGH OUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK accounts opened on favourable terms—Rules on application.
H. P. SWINGLEHURST,
Manager.

INSURANCE.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
HEAD OFFICE: 7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.
This purely Indian Company was the [illegible] deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment with the Controller-General for the special security of the Policy-holders.
Sound Security Lowest rates of Premium in India—Liberal Policy terms.
"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India."
For all forms of Assurance please apply to:
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Managing Agents. Secretary
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS.
Chief Agents.
Bombay Presidency,
79, Apollo Street, Fort Bombay.

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
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BOMBAY.
CHAIRMAN:
The Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.
DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E.
Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad, Kt.
Sir Hukamchand Saroopchand, Kt.
Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esq., Bar.-at-Law.
Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Esq. (Pragjee Bamjee & Co.).
Lalji Naranji, Esq., J. P. (Moolji Jethe & Co.) (Ex-officio).
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Brandies
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at the
Right price.
Years of distillation skill is concentrated in each bottle.

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A book full of information about companies, their floatation, secretarial work, procedure at meetings of directors, share-holders, keeping of minutes, organisation and management of business offices, large industrial enterprises, labour efficiency and its organisation; Stock Exchange practice, Indian, English and American; scientific advertising and practical hints in connection therewith etc., Rs. 6.

2 INDIAN MERCANTILE LAW

2nd Edition.

A treatment of law in simple English with regard to contracts, partnership, companies bills, cheques, Arbitration, insurance (life, fire and marine) shipping, insolvency, stamps and Limitations, with a complete index for each reference. Rs. 8-8-0.

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22 High Power	Rs. 135
30-30 „	Rs. 135

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MAHOMEDALLY NOORBHOY,
NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET,
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Strength, Durability, Visibility, Convenience, Ease and Speed
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T. H. KHANNA,
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Nickel Case	from	Rs. 23-8
Silver	„	„ 36-8

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Nickel Case from	Rs. 31	Gold 9 ct.	Rs. 96
0935 Silver „	„ 35	„ 14 ct.	„ 118
Square Shape „	„ 50-8	„ 18 ct.	„ 140

Black or White Dial with Luminous Figures and Hands Visible at Night, Rs. 10 extra

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The Lawyer is essential for your person and property,
The Merchant is essential for your necessities in Life,
Some profession is essential for acquiring Wealth and,
Above all a Policy with [illegible] is essential for you and your family.

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Branch Manager,
The Great Eastern L. A. Co., Ltd
12/14 CHURCH GATE STREET,
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R. T. MEHTA & Co,
Near West End Cinema,
CHARNI ROAD BOMBAY No. 4.

Dr J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

Acts like a Charm in **DIARRHOEA** and is the only Specific in **CHOLERA** and **DYSENTERY**

Checks and arrests **FEVER, CROUP, AGUE.**

The Best Remedy known for **COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.**

The only Palliative in NEURALGIA, GOUT, RHEUMATISM.

Convincing Medical Testimony accompanies each Bottle.

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Prices in England, 1/3 and 3/-

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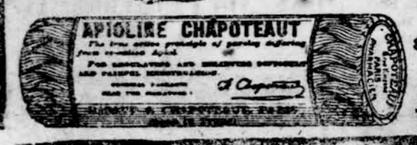
APIOLINE
CHAPOTEAUT

LADIES SAFE REMEDY for functional troubles, delay, pain and those irregularities peculiar to the sex.



WHOLESALE
8, Rue Vivienne
PARIS—FRANCE

Sold by all Chemists

LARGE & FRESH STOCK
OF

Mill Beltings, Hydraulic Pump Leather, Roller Skins, Chrome Picking Bands, Suit and Attache Cases (real crocodile), Trunks, Bags, Leggings and Gaiters.

GENTS.	PER PAIR. Rs.	as.	GENTS.	PER PAIR. Rs.	as.
Glace Kid Shoes		4	Marching Boots	14	0
Million Shoes M. S.	5	6	Superior Shoes H.S.	10	6
Million Boots	6	10	Canvas Shoes	4	12
Monsoon Boots	6	14	Superior Boots H. S.	12	6
Albert Slippers from Rs. 4-2 & Rs. 5			Ladies Shoes	5	10
Boys Boots	5	0	„ Boots	9	0

Packing and Postage Extra.
Trunks (all solid leather) 42" to 30" Rs. 85 to Rs. 65.
Suit Cases 30" to 20" Rs. 70 to Rs. 45. Hand Bags 12" to 24" Rs. 16 to Rs 36
25 per cent advance money required from outstation Customers
PRICES VERY MODERATE.

SUTOR & Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
Agents:—The Western India Army Boot and Equipment Factory, Sion, BOMBAY.

STANDARD MOTOR SERVICE.
NASIK CITY.

Agents:

STANDARD AUTOMOBILES
AUTOMOBILE SPECIALISTS
Head office :—Sandhurst Road, Girgaum BOMBAY.
Branch office: —NASIK CITY
Telephone No. 4491.
Telegrams: Demand—Bombay. „ Nasik.

JOT IT DOWN
ON YOUR
Mind Tablet
THAT OUR

E'TRUSS

Famous Nature Cures, the "E" and the "A", are universally acknowledged to be the best boons to mankind. The former priced at rupees fifteen only is a sure cure for Functional weakness, lost Virility and Wrecked manhood while the latter priced at rupees twenty-five and annas eight only, is a safe and certain remedy for all diseases of the Eye, Ear, Head and Throat. V.P.P. charges extra for both. Thousands sold in India. Highest references. Each worth its weight in gold and many times over. Unobtainable elsewhere. Detailed booklets for one or both, as desired, free on application to—

Rai B. S. Bhandari, M.A.,
BATALA (PUNJAB)

ACTINA

A Resolution

We will send to the best of our ability our Famous Benares articles as follows

1) Beautiful, Hardwear, Economical and Finest COSSI SILK SUIT PIECES
each piece for one complete suit, Rs 12 per piece
2) Benares Sarees, in best styles and workmanship, Price, Rs. 35 upwards each.
3) A set of 36 Brass Kitchen Toys suitable for children as their playful and instructive organs. Price, Rs. 5 per set.
4) A set of Cossi Silk (a) Two handkerchiefs (b) Two pairs Socks (c) Two Soft collars Rs. 3 per set.
5) Brass Gods and Goddesses, such as Rama, Krishna, Durga, Lakhshmi, Monkey-god, etc., Rs. 2 each.
6) A set of 12 coloured painted wood toys, such as elephant, horse, camel, cow, etc., Rs. 5 per set
7) Tobacco or Surti pills and powder, Price, Rs 10 to 40 per seer.

Readers! This resolution is open to you by These offers can be yours. Order this very minute from :—

GOOD LUCK COMPANY,
Benares City.

FREE !

GOVT. REGD. No. 253

The man who purchases our Pills will be given AN ANNA STAMPED RECEIPT. After using 32 pills, if he does not find them effective, he is requested to send it back with his signature WITHIN A MONTH. We shall return the cost by M. O. We make this condition without any hesitation.

GULSHAN JOBAN (HAIR OIL)
BOMBAY 3

Strength Giver ! Tonic !
Curer of all diseases !!!

It makes the face rosy, creates new vigour in the body and brings activity with sweet sleep.

A day's trial will show its wonderful effect on :—Back-ache, Impurity of Blood, Cold, Consumption, Constipation, Hard at breathing, all kinds of Fevers, Piles, Diarrhœa, Dyspepsia female ills and all skin diseases.

1 phial of 32 pills Re. 1
of 3 phials Rs. 2-10

V. P. Extra. Can be had everywhere.

The Gulshan Joban Co.,
Nagdevi Street, BOMBAY. 3

Have you ever had a suit cleaned by us ?
IF NOT GIVE US A TRIAL.

Prompt attention under European supervision given to all orders

Silks and Jazi Border (Gold Border) garments cleaned by the **French Chemical Process** thereby making them appear as new and glossy.

Expert and trained men attend to the Dyeing, Glazing and Finishing work.

PERFECT SATISFACTION IS OUR MOTTO.

Please write for price list

Royal Laundry Co.
10, Hummum Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

AIR

ropelled, outboard, modern, portable engine attachable to ordinary boats.

If you desire Speed, Simplicity and Satisfaction do not fail to inspect this before you buy any.

50, Church Gate Street, Fort
BOMBAY.

—Clubwalla & Co.—

PHOTOGRAPHERS:—
Immediate orders invited for goods just arrived.—

Imperial P. O. P.	Rs. 14-4.	per quire
Solio	„ „ 14-4	„
Kentmere	„ „ 14-4	„
Rodinol 3 oz.	„ 1-8.	

Solio Postcards,
Paget Self Toning Paper Packets & Postcards.
Primus Self Toning Paper „ „

S. Mahadeo & Son
Fort, BOMBAY

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THE HINDUSTHAN CINEMA FILM Co.

To be released shortly

"KANSA VADHA."

The remaining series of our well known and highly appreciated films of **"Shri Krishna Janma"** and **"Kaliya Mardan."**

If you are fond of Ancient Hindu Mythology and its lore, and are really anxious to see **exquisite Scene, Scenery and First Class Photography**, do not miss the rare opportunity of seeing our films.

Apply to:—

Mr. Mayashanker M. Bhatta,

C/o, Messrs. MAYASHANKER THACKER & Co.,

47a, Apollo Street, Fort, **Bombay.**

Fielding and Platt, Ltd.

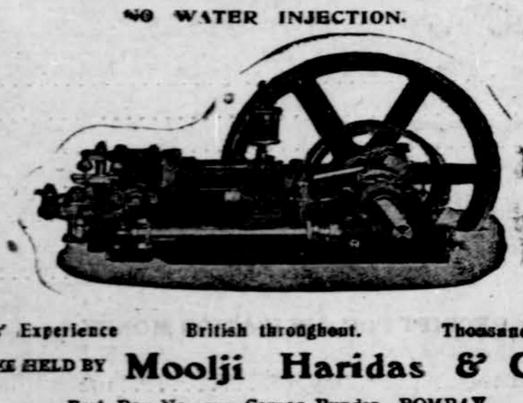
Semi-Diesel

Crude Oil Engines

AND

Suction Gas Plants

NO WATER INJECTION.



SAFE SIMPLE RELIABLE ECONOMICAL.

USE SAME DIESEL ENGINES

40½ Years' Experience British throughout. Thousands working

STOCKS HELD BY **Moolji Haridas & Co.**

Post Box No. 135, Carnac Bunder, BOMBAY.

Agents for the Bombay Presidency, Rajputana, Sind, Baluchistan Punjab, Central and United Provinces.

GAJANAN & Co.

ENGINEERS, CONTRACTORS AND IRON FOUNDERS.

We have specialized for over 15 years in the manufacture of Storage Water Tanks (square or round), Chimneys, Trusses, Water Sprinkling and Night Soil Carts Dustbins, Ornamental and Colapsible Gates, Cast Iron and Wrought Iron Railings and Gates. Oil Tanks a speciality.

Our work has given Absolute satisfaction to our clients.

We invite Government, Railways, Municipalities and other enquiries

Ramchander Building, Ardeshir Dady Street, Sandhurst Road, BOMBAY No. 4.

Telephone: 1356.

DR. S. RANGASWAMI IYENGAR

"DIABETES SPECIALIST"

A RARE SPECIFIC FOR THE CURE OF "DIABETES."

Of the latest cases he has treated and got completely cured are Messrs. Kanhayalal Badridas, a cotton merchant and Balubhai Kalyanchand, of Bombay, who were suffering from "Diabetes" for the last 12 years and 6 years respectively. Both the Urines were examined by the Bombay Municipal Analyst before and after treatment The following result is obtained and the true abstract from Memorandume—dated 29-9-19, 3-11-19, 7-1-20 and 27-3-20, show that the Specific Gravity and the percentage of Sugar with the presence of other matters before the treatment was Sp. 1027 and 1036 and Sugar 5.62 per cent. and 5.65 per cent., and after treatment the result is:—Sp. Gra. 1016 and 1016 and Sugar "Nil" and "Nil" with other matters as normal respectively.

Mr. Kanayalal Badidas Cotton Merchant, Bombay, writes on 31st Jan., 1920:—"It gives me great pleasure in testifying to real efficacy of Dr. S. R. Iyengar's medicinal drugs. I was suffering from "Diabetes for the last 12 years. When I Commenced Dr. Iyengar's treatment my urines were examined on 29.9.19 by the Bombay Municipal Analyst, the sp. gravity was 1027 and suggar 5—62 per cent. After treatment in the Examination of the same Municipal Analyst; and Dr. N. H. Clulwale M.D., B.Hy. (Edy) at Dr. Masina Hospital Pathological Laboratory on 23rd and 27th January, 1920. "Sugar was found" "nil," and sp. 1013.

Miss Bamoo F. Poacha, of Raipur, and Mr. N. H. Gandar, Bombay, write on 11-11-19:—"We are pleased to inform that Dr. S. R. Iyengar, 'Specialist in Diabetes', cured Mrs. Framji Dadabhoy Poacha, of Raipur, who was suffering from Diabetes' for the last five years. When she commenced Dr. Iyengar's treatment on 27-9-19, the percentage of Sugar in the Urine was more than 5 per cent. when examined by Dr. Bilimoria, M.D. After the treatment the Urine was examined on 1-11-19 by the Chemical Analyser, Bombay Municipal Laboratory, and was found to be: Sugar—"Nil." "We wish him all success."

CONSULTATION:—9 to 11 a.m. and 5 to 7 p.m.

ADDRESS:—Janmashtami Building, "opp. Cama Bagh", Khetwadi Main Road, Girgaon Bombay.

Telegrams:—"DIABETES", Bombay.

MARBLE STATUES BUSTS FOUNTAINS PILLARS VASES

Carrara statuary and carrara marble suitable for Parks, Palaces and Gardens prepared by best artists of Italy, just arrived are offered at most reduced prices.

Please visit our show rooms.

C. BHOGILAL & Co

opp. Town Hall, El. Circle, Fort BOMBAY.

AN HERBAL BLOOD PURIFIER & TONIC.

QUEEN STATUE BRAND

BODY PURIFIER

All sicknesses caused by Poison in the blood Pains in the joints, Sores in the mouth or nose, glandular swellings syphilitic or otherwise yield to this latest scientific remedy.

It purifies the blood and gives renewed vigour to the entire system.

Can be had of

KEMP & CO., BOMBAY,

OR

Prof. T. K. Gajjar's

PHARMACY

READYMONEY BUILDING

APOLLO PIER, BOMBAY.

Tropical Sun Helmets.

Specially made by Trees & Co., London.

The Governor Helmet made on Cork body, Water proof white drill, with White Rugree, Chin Straps, Leather Binding.

An ideal hat for Conservators Overseers, P. W. Inspectors, Engineers, and all whose avocations demand outdoor work.

All sizes. Price Rs. 25-8

The Same. Covered Solaro cloth, Rs 27-8.

Vulley & Sons,

HATTERS & GENERAL TAILORS,

Apollo Bunder, BOMBAY.

Kaminia Oil

Delicately perfumed dressing for the hair.

OF ALL STOREKEEPERS

Do you need a Really Effective Remedy to drive away Oil, Enriching Loss of Appetite, and to bring Vigour into your daily Work?

DRAKSHARASA

Prepared from Indian Drugs, according to Recognised Formula, and in use in India for the last 40th Years

Prepared in the Factories of

The ZANDU Pharmaceutical Works, Ltd.

The only Reliable Ayurvedic Pharmacists.

Byculla Bridge Road, BOMBAY.

Telephones 2203/2209. Telegrams: "ZANDU—BOMBAY"

The General Engineering & Stores Supply Agency

201-203, Nagdevi Street, BOMBAY.

Telegrams "STORESUPPLY" Telephone No. 91

Shipchandlers, contractors & hardware merchants.

Ready stock of mills, gins and Factory requisites.

Immediate delivery of beltings, Jointings Champion forges, Anvils, Circular saws, picks, bolts & nuts etc etc.

Sole Agents for Lenox hack saw blades, hand saws and belting.

Special attention paid to mofussil orders.

M. PONDA & Co.

Machinery, Hardware and Timber Merchants and Suppliers of Building Materials. Stock also Miscellaneous Stores required by Railways, Public Works, Water Works and Municipalities.

Godowns at:—

Ghorupdev and Lohar Street.

Offices:—

Lohar Street, Kalbadevi, BOMBAY.

Telegrams:—"SILVAN."

MOHINI PERFUMES INC

Rs. 100

Will be rewarded if proved that the PERFUME is not lasting for 4 days.

Price Rs 2, 0-12-0; 0-8-0

Mohini Agency, KUSHA MANJI BOMBAY

THIS PROSPECTUS HAS BEEN FILED WITH THE REGISTRAR OF JOINT STOCK COMPANIES, BOMBAY.

The Marsden Spinning and Mfg. Co., Ltd.

AHMEDABAD.

REGISTERED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT OF 1913.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL . . . . . Rs. 30,00,000

Divided into 30,000 Shares] of Rs. 100 each. Rs. 10 on application, Rs. 10 on allotment and the balance by calls of Rs. 20 at not less than one month's notice.

Rs. 15,00,000 have already been applied for by the agents, Directors and friends and the remaining Rs. 15,00,000 are offered for Public subscription.

***Agents :*—Marsden Brothers and Company, Limited, Ahmedabad.**

DIRECTPRS :

SHETH DURGAPRASAD SHAMBHUPRASAD LASHKARI, **Banker and Agent the** Bechardas Spinning & Manufacturing **Co., Ltd., Ahmedabad,** Delhi Gate, Ahmedabad.

SHETH LALBHAI TRICAMLAL, JAMNADAS, Banker and Agent, **The New Maneckchock** Spinning and Manufacturing Company, **Ltd., Ahmedabad, Sankdi** Sheri, Ahmedabad

DAHYABHAI BALKRISHNA MEHTA, Esq., B.A., Director, **The Bechardas Spinning** & Manufacturing Company, Ltd., **Ahmedabad, Fafda** Street, Sarangpore, Ahmedabad.

J. R. RILEY, Esq., Manager, The Ahmedabad Commercial Spinning **and Manufacturing** Co., Ltd., Ahmedabad. Shah-i-bagh, **Ahmedabad.**

ROBERT RATCLIFFE, Esq., Manager, The Ahmedabad Cotton **Spinning and Manufacturing** Co., Ltd., Ahmedabad, Bel**grave Square, Ahmedabad.**

CHARLES MARSDEN, Esq., Manager, the Ahmedabad Cotton **Mills Co.,** Ltd., Ahmedabad Ex-officio. **Shah-i-bagh** Ahmedabad.

BEN MARSDEN, Esq., Manager, The Bechardas Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Ahmedabad, Ex-officio. Ellis Bridge, Ahmedabad.

BANKERS :

THE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED AHMEDABAD, BRANCH.

PLEADERS :

F. S. DESAI, Esq., B.A., LL.B., AHMEDABAD.

REGISTERED OFFICE, AHMEDABAD.

THIS COMPANY is established for the purposes set forth in the Memorandum of association and more particularly to establish and work a Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mill in Ahmedabad.

The Agents have contracted to purchase necessary Spinning & Weaving Machinery, and the delivery is guaranteed (subject only to a strike clause) by the makers during the year 1921.

The Weaving Machinery will be delivered by July 1921.

These contracts will be transferred to the Company, thus giving the mills an early start, which in these times is a decided advantage.

Owing to the high recapitalisation of mills in England, and the very high wages paid the directors are of opinion that the prospects of the industry in India are exceedingly good for many years, and that the demand for good Indian productions will increase.

The Agents are practical Mill Managers with many years experience in English and Indian Mills.

The Board of Directors consists of practical Mill Agents, and Practical Managers, thereby ensuring efficient Management in the interests of shareholders.

The Mill will contain 30,000 spindles and 600 Looms.

The Spinning Machinery will be suplied by Messrs. Dobson and Barlow of Bolton, and the weaving, warping, winding and sizing by Messrs. Wilkinson & Hills of Blackburn.

The Engines will be supplied by Messrs. John Musgrave & Sons of Bolton, while the boilers will be supplied by Messrs. Thomas Beeley & Sons of Leeds.

The Company will enter into an agreement with Marsden Bros. & Co., Ltd. appointing them Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents for a period of 30 years from the date of registration of the company, and for such further period thereafter, as they will be willing and ready to work as such Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents

The remuneration of the agents is fixed at 3½ % (3½ per cent) on the proceeds of sales of yarn and cloth.

Out of the agents' remuneration or commission Messrs. Ben Marsden and Charles Marsden are entitled to 3/8 or 6 annas in every rupee and the remaining 5/8 or 10 annas in the rupee will be distributed among the original subscribers of this company.

One of the Principal Partners of the firm and who is Ex-officio Director is eligible to be employed as inside Manager on such salary or remuneration as the Board of Directors may determine. His salary or remunerations will be exclusive of the commission payable to the Secretaries Treasurers and Agents.

Each subscriber of 10 ordinary shares, or multiples of 10 ordinary shares will be entitled to 1 (one) participating commission share for every 10 ordinary shares allotted.

As applications for 10 ordinary shares carry 1 (one) participating Commission share, applications for 10 (ten) shares will be allotted in full.

Any person desirous of applying for less than 10 shares may do so.

The articles of association of the company provided that the directors shall hold at least 50 (Fifty) shares in the company, and that their remuneration shall be Rs. 50 (Fifty) per attendance. Besides their remuneration the directors will be paid travelling charges and allowance if any director be obliged to leave his permanent residence on any of the Company's business, including attendance at board meetings.

The preliminary expenses of the company are estimated at Rs. 10,000.

The minimum subscription on which the Directors may proceed to allotment is fixed at 5000 shares from the Public.

The interest of Mr. Ben Marsden and Mr. Charles Marsden two of the directors is fully disclosed above.

A copy of the Memorandum of Association has been filed herewith and it forms part of this Prospectus.

Applications for shares will be deemed to have been made subject to the terms of this Prospectus.

Copies of Prospectus, and forms of application can be obtained from the Company's office which is temporarily situated at the office of the Bechardas Mills, Ahmedabad.

The Memorandum of Association and Articles can be inspected at the registered office of the Company, or at the office of the Pleader of the Company and the same may be purchased at Re. 1 per copy.

If the shares applied for cannot be fully allowed, the surplus application money will be returned to the applicant, or appropriated towards the allotment money.

Commission will be paid up to 1% (one per cent) to recognised Brokers.

The Mill is expected to be working fully in two years time.

SIGNATURES.

DURGAPRASAD S. LASHKARI.
LALBHAI TRICUMLAL.
DAHYABHAI BALKRISHNA MEHTA.
JAMES R. RILEY.
ROBERT RATCLIFFE.
CHARLES MARSDEN.
BEN MARSDEN.

APPLICATION FORM.

The Marsden Spinning & Manufacturing Co., Ltd.,—AHMEDABAD.

GENTLEMEN,

Having paid to you the sum of Rs.....being deposit of Rs. 10 (ten) per share payable on application for.....shares of Rs. 100 each of the above company, I request you to allot me.....shares, and I hereby authorise you to place my name upon the register of Members in respect of the shares so allotted, and I agree to accept such shares or any smaller number you may allot to me subject to the provisions of the Memorandum and Articles of Association.

Name in full .....
Description.....
Address .....
Date' .....
Usual Signature .....
.....

RECEIPT FOR APLICATION MONEY.

Received this.....Day of.....192 on account of the Marsden Spinning & Manufacturing Co., Ltd.....

The sum of Rs.....being a deposit of Rs. 10 per share upon.....shares of Rs. 100 each of the above named Company.

The receipt when returned to the applicant, must be preserved and if accompanied by the receipt for the amount due on allotment, will be exchanged in due course for a certificate.

N.B.—This form should be sent] [entire] with the deposit of Rs. 10 on each share to the Agets Marsden Brs. & Co., Ltd,

C/o BECHARDAS MILLS—**Ahmedabad.**

PUBLIC NOTICES.

WANTED.

WANTED—One DRAFTSMAN and ESTIMATER, one WORK-MEASURER and two SUB-OVERSERS, only men. Of good experience need apply with testimonials to the STATE ENGINEER, Bhavnagar by 15th June 1920. 1098

NOTICE.

WANTED—(1) Qualified FOREST OFFICER, pay Rs. 70 to Rs. 80; (2) SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE, pay Rs. 40—50; (3) 10 years' experienced SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON, pay Rs. 50—60; (4) Two non-matric Hindi knowing TEACHERS, pay Rs. 15. Appointments will be made on three months' probation each. Apply with copies of testimonials to KAMDAR, Kushalgarh, Southern Rajputana, Via Udaigarh B. B. & C. I. Rly. 1014

D. C. & A. C. ELECTRIC MOTORS
and
DESK FANS
Large Stock
B. KHAN & Co.,
204, Hornby Road.
696

OFFERS are invited for the purchase of Waterproof coats, Canvas Ground sheets, Canvas Saddlery Covers and English Canvas which are available for sale. Please apply to the undersigned.

D. RILEY,
Captain,
Assistant Controller (Textiles),
New Custom House, Bombay.
1095

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE AKOLA AND MID INDIA SPINNING, WEAVING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons having any claim against or to the said Company are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his office No. 302-306, Bazargate Street, (entrance from Dwarkadas Lane) Fort, Bombay, within EIGHT DAYS from the date hereof, otherwise the work will be completed without reference to such claim, and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

GOPALDAS TRIKAMJEE,
Liquidator.
1086

THE TWINZAS OIL CO., LTD.
(In Liquidation.)

LOST DIVIDEND WARRANT.

NOTICE.

THE Public are hereby warned that FIRST DIVIDEND WARRANT No. 73 for Rs. 5,437-8-0 drawn on The Chartered Bank of India Australia and China, in favour of Mr. Abdool Gafoor Abdool Carim of Surat has been LOST. It is hereby notified that application has been made to the Liquidator to issue a Duplicate Warrant for the above amount. Notice is hereby given that if within thirty days from the date hereof, no claim or representation in respect of such original Warrant be made to the Liquidator of The Twinzas Oil Co. Ltd., (in Liquidation) Mr. B. Cowasjee, No. 4 Barr Street, Rangoon, the Liquidator will then proceed to deal with such application for a duplicate.

B. COWASJEE,
Liquidator,
The Twinzas Oil Co., Ltd.,
(in Liquidation).
Rangoon, the 26th April, 1920.
891

BOARDS OF INDUSTRIES AND MUNITIONS.

THE following quantities of galvanised wire netting in 50 yard rolls are available for sale from the stocks of the Board of Industries and Munitions, in Bombay.

4" mesh x 20 G x 36" wide, 526 Rolls.
1" mesh x 18 G x 36" wide, 822 Rolls.
1" mesh x 19 G x 36" wide, 113 Rolls.
1½" mesh x 19 G x 36" wide, 20 Rolls
1½" mesh x 19 G x 36" wide, 149 Rolls
2" mesh x 17 G x 36" wide, 998 Rolls
2" mesh x 19 G x 36" wide, 184 Rolls

Offers for the whole or any quantities should be made to the Controller (Sales), Board of Industries and Munitons, New Customs House, Ballard Road, Bombay.

P. J. GAHAN,
Controller (Sales),
Board of Industries and Munitions.
Bombay, 18th May, 1920.
1093

SHA HURGOWAN ANANDJI DESAI FREE BOARDING HOUSE.

APPLICATIONS are invited from high caste Hindoo students who having passed Eng. St. IV fourth wish to prosecute their studies, but cannot do so owing to want of means. Forms can be had on sending half anna postage or applying personally. Applications will be accepted till the 31st May, 1920

MANILAL K. DESAI, B.A.,
Secretary.
Sha Hurgowan Anandji Desai's Charities Trust Office, Bombay No. 4.
101

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE,

WANTED—Qualified MEDICAL GRADUATES for temporary Plague, Cholera and Influenza Inoculation Duty. Application stating qualifications and supported by copies of any testimonials should be made to the SANITARY COMMISSIONER for the Government of Bombay, Poona.

Applicants must be registered under the Bombay Medical Act of 1912 and be competent Inoculators. 1077

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED for general information that the long established firm of E. Osborne and Co., Hauz Qazi, Delhi, has absolutely no connection or concern with any firm of a similar or nearly similar name and style in Bombay or elsewhere. Our firm has only one office, i.e., at Delhi and has no branches whatsoever.

This firm will in no way be responsible for the transactions of any firm similarly or nearly similarly styled.

E. OSBORNE & Co.,
Hauz Qazi, DELHI.
Delhi, May, 1920.
694

BOARD OF INDUSTRIES AND MUNITIONS

OFFERS are invited for the purchase of quantities of hardware, tools, metals, railway materials and mechanical and miscellaneous stores, which are still available for disposal from the stocks of the Board of Industries and Munitions in Bombay.

Detailed lists can be had from the Controller (Sales), New Customs House, Ballard Road, Bombay, to whom offers for purchase should be made.

P. J. GAHAN,
Controller (Sales),
Board of Industries and Munitions.
New Customs House,
Ballard Road,
Bombay, 8th March, 1920.
8908

IMPORTANT TO SAW MILL OWNERS.

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE 1 AUTOMATIC SAW TABLE by Messrs. T. Robinson and Co., complete with 6 blades, pulleys fittings and fixtures and 1 SAW GRINDING MACHINE by Messrs. Western, for full particulars and inspection apply

THE AMERICAN IMPORTING Co.,
Victoria Building,
Parsi Bazar Street,
Bombay.
1029

NOTICE

WANTED—A MECHANIC capable to take charge of runing Workshops. He should be able to control the labour and understand repairing and running of oil engines and Road Rollers. Pay Rs. 100 a month, consolidated with free quarters. Apply to H. R. SAKHUJA, Esq., State Electrical and Mechanical Engineer, Alwar, with copies of testimonials before 25th May. 1029

BOARD OF INDUSTRIES AND MUNITIONS.

OFFERS are invited for the purchase of quantities of teak scantlings, planks, battens, junglewoods, Malabar Hardwoods, Oregon Pine, planking tongued and grooved, bamboos, poles bullies, etc., which are still available for disposal from the stocks of the Board of Industries and Munitions, Bombay

Detailed lists can be had from the Deputy Controller (Timber Supplies), New Customs House, Ballard Road, Bombay, to whom offers for purchase should be made.

W. D. LOVELL,
Captain.
Deputy Controller (Timber Supplies),
Board of Industries & Munitions, Bombay.
1066

MINISTRY OF MUNITIONS.

(By direction of the Disposal Board.)
In addition to the
SURPLUS GOVERNMENT PROPERTY
which is for disposal by the Indian Munitions Board there is
IN THE UNITED KINGDOM,
A large stock, which is
AVAILABLE FOR EXPORT.

Non-Ferrous Metals.
Plant and Machinery.
Factory Stores.
Steam Engines and Boilers.
Machine Tools.
Railway Material.
Electrical Instruments and Machinery
Contractors' Stores.
Chemicals.
Motor Vehicles.
Aircraft.
Agricultural Machinery.
Furniture.
Boots and Leather Equipment.
Yachts.
Motor Boats, etc., etc.

Enquiries should be addressed by letter or cable:

To:—REPRESENTATIVE OF THE MINISTRY OF MUNITIONS,
(Export Branch, Disposals Board),
C/o Indian Munitions Board, Bombay.
Telegraphic Address:—SURPLEX, Bombay.

Buyers proceeding to the United Kingdom should apply to THE SECRETARY, D. B., 8, Ministry of Munitions, Whitehall Place, London.
Cable Address:—Dis-export, Munorgins, London, ENGLAND.
9789

PUBLIC NOTICE.

The Subscription list is now open and will close on earlier, as may be decided by the Directors. 1920 or

An extract from the Prospectus which has been duly filed with the Registrar of Companies, Bombay

The NORTHERN INDIAN PORTLAND CEMENT Company, Limited.

(INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1913).

CAPITAL . . . . . Rs. 20,00,000

DIVIDED INTO:—1,50,000 ORDINARY SHARES OF RS. 10 EACH AND 50,000 PREFERENCE SHARES OF RS. 10 EACH

PAYABLE:—Rs. 2 per share on Application and Allotment.

And the Balance of Rs. 8 will be payable by call, each of which will not exceed Rs. 3 per share and will be at intervals of not less than 3 months.

Applications for less than 10 shares will not be entertained.

No Shares are agreed to be issued or will be issued except on payment in cash,—xcepting, 20,000 Ordinary Shares which are agreed to be paid to Mr. Herbert Minck as consideration money under the Agreement for Sale Mr. Minck has further agreed to take further 20,000 Ordinary Shares on payment of cash.

DIRECTORS.

1. M. G. PAREKH, Millowner, Ahmedabad.
2. A. J. RAYMOND, of Messrs. F. D. Sassoon and Co., Bombay.
3. THE HON. MR. PURSHOTAM DASS THAKERDASS, C.I.E., M.B.E., Bombay.
4. H. M. MEHTA, Merchant, Bombay.
5. HERBERT MINCK, Lahore.
6. S. N. GAMADIA, Merchant, Bombay.
7. S. F. MULLA, Solicitor, Bombay.

MANAGING AGENTS.

The Firm of MESSRS. H. M. MEHTA AND COMPANY, consisting of:—
1. M. G. PAREKH, Esq., Merchant, Ahmedabad,
2. H. M. MEHTA, Esq., Merchant, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
3. MANI H. M. MEHTA, Esq., Merchant, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

CONSULTING ENGINEER.

H. M. WATSON, Esq, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

BANKERS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

SOLICITORS.

MESSRS MULLA AND MULLA, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay

AUDITORS.

MESSRS SORAB S ENGINEER AND COMPANY

REGISTERED OFFICE.

123, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY

OBJECTS

This Company is formed to establish in Northern India the industry of the manufacture of Portland Cement and allied products.

The Company has entered into an agreement to acquire very valuable concession is the share of Freehold Properties at site or works. These properties contain on site valuable deposits of clay suitable for cement manufacture and the property lies adjacent to valuable lime stone deposits over which the Company will hold concessions from the Government of India. Sufficient supplies of materials for over 100 years production have been proved.-

The Company's property adjoins the North Western Railway (broad guage) at Beleli. The location of the Company's properties therefore permit of the delivery of raw material (clay and lime-stone) into the works at the minimum possible cost and the adjoining railway permits of delivery of the finished product on rails at a minimum cost.

The Company has secured a very valuable rail freight concession between the Works and Sukkur.

The Company's Limestone and Clay deposits have been investigated by experts and reported on most favourably.

Large quantities of clay and Limestone have been shipped to Europe and actually manufactured into cement and reports of the high quality of this cement have been received.

In addition to the above concessions, the Company has also secured a valuable Colliery situated at Sharing on the North Western Railway being about 76 miles from the Cement Works. This Coal has been most favourably reported on for cement manufacture. It has a remarkably low ash value is a most favourable characteristic in the cement manufacture. The coal has a calorific value of 13,400 B.T. Us. which is considerably better than the average Bengal coal.

As regards the market for the Company's product, the Company's chief market would maturally lie in Sind and the Punjab.

The Punjab Irrigation Department alone require cement worth about Rs. 10. lacs per annum.

The damning of the Indus at Sukkur is estimated to cost over 10 Crores and he cement will be a great factor.

Large quantities will shortly be required for the Karachi Dock extensions.

Mesopotamia is taking cement from India in large quantities and considering the high quality and low cost of the Company's cement which can be delivered F. O. B Karachi, there is every reason to believe that the Company would capture most of the business.

The Company is favourably located for export to East Africa, etc.

The Company has adopted table A and no Articles of Association have been filed.

The amount fixed by the Memorandum as the minimum subscription on which the Directors may proceed to allotment is 5,000 Ordinary Shares and 5,000 Preference Shares.

No Shares are issued or agreed to be issued otherwise than for cash excepting 20,000 Ordinary Shares which are agreed to be given to Mr. Herbert Minck as fully paid up as consideration for the Agreement for Sale referred to in the Memorandum of Association. Every member present in person or in proxy shall have one vote for each share.

The Preliminary expenses in the floation and formation of the Company are estimated at Rs 10,000, and will be paid by the Company.

Messrs. M. G. Parekh and H. M. Mehta two of the Directors are also Members of th Agents Firm. Mr. Herbert Minck is also the Vendor.

AGREEMENTS.

(1) The Company will enter into an Agreement with the Firm of Messrs. H. M Mehta and Co., appointing the latter Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents of the Company at a commission of 10 per cent on the net profits of the Company without making any deduction for depreciation as also a further commission of 5 per cent on the total cost of construction of the Company's buildings and machinery uptil the time the Company starts the work with a minimum of Rs 20,000 for any one year. A draft of the Agency Agreement has been already prepared containing all the terms of appointment and the same can be inspected at any time during office hours at the Office of Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

(2) By an Agreement dated the 27th day of April 1920 and made between the said Herbert Minck of the one part and H. M. Mehta for and on behalf of the Company of the other part the said H. M. Mehta has agreed to purchase from the said Herbert Minck all the Coal Mines of the said Herbert Minck at Sharig as also all his licenses, concessions rights and properties for the purpose of extracting lime for manufacturing Portland Cement at the price and on the terms and conditions mentioned in the said Agreement. The said Agreement can be inspected at the office of Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Greham Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

This Agreement has been entered into by Mr. H. M. Mehta on behalf of the Company and the Company will adopt and carry out said Agreement.

APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

Application for shares should be made upon the Company's form of Applications to be obtained from the Registered Office of the Company.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WE have REMOVED our Offices from 46, Tamarind Lane, Fort, to the premises in CHARTERED BANK BUILDINGS, Esplanade Road, Fort, which were until recently occupied by Messrs. Pragjee Soorjee Co., Agency Department.

Bombay, 20th May, 1920.

TRICUMDAS CURSONDAS & CO.,

1157

FOR SALE AT LONAULA.

FOR SALE AT LONAULA—"AMEER VILLA", with garden, out houses large fully royalty paid compound walls, tennis court and well furnished next to Hamilton Hotel. Apply M. J. SOONAWALLA, 44, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay. 1160

NOTICE.

THE NATIONAL SPINNING, WEAVING AND HOSIERY MILLS, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be OPENED from the [illegible]th May, 1920, and that all deeds of transfer accompanied documents of title will be received by the Company for registration on week days between 11-30 a.m. to 3-30 p.m. and on Saturdays between 11-30 a.m. to 2 p.m. with the fee of annas four for every share to be transferred.

N. MAGANLAL & Co.,

Managing Agents.

1148

NOTICE.

CHARSON TAXI CAR No. 1714 has been purchased by Umar Rahaman Khan for Rs. 1,350 (fourteen hundred only) to whom future enquiries should be sent at Ghoga Street. 1130

FOR KURREE AND KASHMIR.

PLEASE COME to us for conveyance.

NEW MOTORS AND NEW LORRIES.

Charges Moderate.

UPPER INDIA TRADING COMPANY, (Massy Gate), RAWALPINDI.

Telegrams: "Success".

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTORS.

FOR SALE A VERY VALUABLE BUNGLOW AT NEW MARINE LINES.

BONA-FIDE PURCHASERS only need apply to Mr. CASSUMALI DAWOODBHAI, Managing Clerk Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Solicitors, Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay. 1146

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN to all concerned that a public auction of Mhowra (Doli) seeds of this State will take place on 28th May, 1920, at 4 p.m. in the Huzur Office. Those who intend purchasing the same are invited to attend in person or proxy. Conditions regarding the said auction will be read over at the time of auction and will be open for perusal at the Forest Office at any time during office hours.

J. V. PATEL,

Forest Officer, Bansda State.

Forest Office,

Bansda State, 19th May, 1920.

1123

NOTICE.

IN THE LIST of insolvent persons appearing in an issue of the "Government Gazette" this month, I find one MUNCHERSHA F. CHINA described as "lately proprietor of the Precious Race Card and now unemployed," and residing at Mazagon. As various awkward references have begun to be made to me about it, I take opportunity to say that my Cinema, the Precious Cinema, has nothing whatever to do with the Precious Race Card or its proprietor, the insolvent abovenamed.

NESSERVANJI NOWROJI,

Proprietor.

1129 The Precious Cinema.

THE INDIAN MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWELFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on SATURDAY, the 29th May, 1920, at 3 p.m. (Bombay Time) at the Registered Office of the Company No. 19, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay, to transact the following business:—

1.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the audited statements of accounts for the year ended 31st December 1919.
2.—To Declare a dividend.
3.—To confirm the re-appointment of Honorable Mr. Munmohandas Ramji as Director, who had to vacate his place by Article 105 section (e) of our Company.
4.—To confirm the appointment of Mr. Madhavjee Damodher Thackersey as Director in place of Sir Vithaldas Damodher Thackersey, Kt., resigned.
5.—To elect two Directors who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
6.—To appoint Auditors of the Company for the year 1920 and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 17th May, 1920, to 31st May 1920 both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

PESTONJEE EDULJEE DHALLA,

Secretary.

Bombay, 30th April, 1920. 1132

PUBLIC NOTICES.

The National Financing and Commission Corporation, Limited.

WILL BE CONVERTED INTO

The Bank of Morvi, Limited.

(Registered in Bombay under the Indian Companies Act.)

Under the Patronage of His Highness the Maharaja Saheb of Morvi who has consented to deposit Rs. 25,00,000 at 5 per cent. per annum for Five years.

Capital . . . Rs. 1,00,00,000

Shares of Rs. 25 each.

Old fully paid-up shares of Rs. 25,00,000.

New Issue 3,00,000 Shares of Rs. 25 each.

Rs. 5 on Application, Rs. 5 on Allotment.

Balance in calls of Rs. 5 per share after three months' notice.

All Shares have been under-written at par.

Applications for shares reserved for the Public under concession from the Under-writer will be received upto 31st May 1920.

For Forms of Application and other particulars apply to:

C. I. PAREKH & Co.
Agents.
39-41 Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

1024.

BANK OF BOMBAY,

THE BANK will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 24th instant that day being a Public Holiday (Empire Day) under the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881.

R. A. DON
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 15th May, 1920. 1013

BOARD OF INDUSTRIES AND MUNITIONS,

A Number of oil engines and pumps are available for sale as complete pumping sets or separately from the stock of the Board of Industries and Munitions in Bombay. Part of the plant is second-hand and part new. The engines range from 14 to 40 H.P. and pumps from 5in. to 10in. They can be inspected at the Board's depot at Haji Bunder, Sewri, and further particulars can be obtained from the Controller (Sales) Board of Industries and Munitions, New Customs House, Ballard Road, Bombay, by whom offers for purchase will be received.

P. J. GAHAN,
Controller (Sales),

Board of Industries and Munitions Bombay, 15th May, 1920. 1039

THE INDIAN LUMBER AND SAW MILL COMPANY.

Reay Road, Parel P. O., Bombay.

Telephone No. 4111, Telegram, "Grandis"

ENQUIRIES for all kinds of timber and sawing solicited. Log, Limber, Dimension and circular Band-sawing under European supervision a speciality.

Saw timber of various kinds supplied to order.

Special offers in hatten and bailing ribs, and other wood parts required by Mills.

For full particulars apply to above address.

THE TATA OIL MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, BOMBAY.

FURTHER ISSUE OF 32,540 SHARES OF RS. 100 EACH AT A PRICE OF RS. 300 PER SHARE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that CIRCULARS will be addressed to all shareholders whose names stand in the Books of the Company on May 31st, 1920 with forms of Acceptance and Renunciation attached to be filled in and sent to the Registered Office of the Company, Navsari Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort; Bombay, along with the amount payable on application, so as to reach on or before the 15th June 1920, (between 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. (S.T.), after which date, interest will be charged at the rate 9 per cent. per annum.

If however, applications are not received by the 30th June, 1920, the right to take up the abovementioned shares will be forfeited. No Circular will be posted to holders of less than 2 shares.

Dated this 22nd day of May, 1920.

TATA SONS, LIMITED, AGENTS.
(Sd.) N. B. SAKLATVALA,
Director.

Navsari Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. 1080

NOTICE CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "PEKING MARU" having arrived from Japan, the Consignees of her Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition, unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days after the cargo has been discharged. Messrs. Ericson and Richards Company's appointed surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. No bag cargo in single gunny will be surveyed. The bills for claims are to be sent to this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

K. SHIMA, Manager.
Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

NOTICE.

THE MAHABLESHWAR MOTOR SERVICE COMPANY, LIMITED.
(In Voluntary Liquidation).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN in pursuance of Section 217 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, that a General Meeting of the Members of the abovenamed Company will be held at No. 6, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay, on the 24th day of June, 1920 at 5-30 o'clock in the afternoon for the purpose of having an account laid before them showing the manner in which the winding up has been conducted and the property of the Company disposed of and hearing any explanation that may be given by the Liquidator and also of determining by Extraordinary Resolution the manner in which the books accounts documents and other papers of the Company and of the Liquidator thereof shall be disposed of.

Dated this 13th day of May, 1920.

VITHALDAS D. THACKERSEY?
Liquidator.

1122

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

LOST OR MISLAID.

AN ALLOTMENT LETTER No. 1170 in respect of 10 shares of the SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED, in the name of Balkisen Gopikisen has been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified within one month to the registered offices of the Company, Ismail Buildings, Fort, Bombay. Otherwise a duplicate will be issued to the abovementioned owner.

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.,
Agents.

1154

THE BRADBURY MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Canada Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 7th day of June, 1920, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), for the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ending 31st March, 1920.
2. To sanction the payment of a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other ordinary business of the Company.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, the 1st June to TUESDAY, the 15th June, 1920, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
MATHRADAS GOCULDAS & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 20th May, 1920. 1152

MILL MACHINERY & GENERAL STORES LTD.

STATUTORY MEETING.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the STATUTORY MEETING of the above Company will be held in the Office premises at 16, Nanabhoy Lane, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 31st May, 1920, at 3 p.m. (S. T.).

By order of the Board,
DAMANIA & Co.,
Agents.

1149

AKOLA SWADESHI STORES, LIMITED

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE REGISTERED OFFICE of the above Company will be REMOVED on the 25th instant TO CHARTERED BANK BUILDINGS, Esplanade Road, Fort.

Dated the 21st day of May, 1920.

TRICUMDAS DWARKADAS
Managing Director.

1145

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a partnership which was subsisting between SORABJI PESTONJI DARUWALLA and JAMSHEDJI MANEKJI MAKABAMAN under the name and style of PESTONJI MANEKJI and Co., at 35, Forbes Street, Bombay, was DISSOLVED on the 19th day of May, 1920 and all the assets, good-will, license and stock-in-trade of the said business are taken over by Sorabji pestonji Daruwalla this day. All the liabilities of the old Firm of Pestonji Manekji and Co., upto this day will be paid by Sorabji Pestonji Daruwalla and he alone will be entitled to all the autstandings and Sorabji Pestonji Daruwalla is now the sole proprietor of the Firm of Pestonji Manekji and Co.

Dated this 10th day of May, 1920.

SORABJI PESTONJI DARUWALLA
JAMSHEDJI MANEKJI.

0

NOTICE.

WANTED—Two DRAUGHTSMEN. Those with Mill experience preferred. Apply with testimonials, stating salary wanted, to THE TATA MILLS, LTD., Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay. 1133

INDIA TIMBER, MINES & PRODUCTS, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that unless allotment money due on the Shares allotted to persons in respect of the above Company reaches the following address by the 31st instant, all money paid on account for application will be forfeited.

KELVIN & CO.,
Managing Agents,
India Timber, Mines and Products, Ld.
55-58, Ezra Street, Calcutta.

1150

THE DHARAMSI MORARJI CHEMICAL CO., LTD.

NOTICE OF STATUTORY MEETING.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, pursuant to Section 77 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, the Statutory Meeting of the abovenamed Company will be held at the Company's Share Transfer Office, 46, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay on Wednesday, the 2nd day of June 1920, at 5 p.m. (S.T.).

Dated this 13th Day of May, 1920.

By Order of the Board
DHARAMSI MORARJI & CO.,
Agents.

1097

THE PIONEER CINEMATOGRAPHS COMPANY LIMITED, BOMBAY.

AS the shares of the above company have been underwritten by SHETH KADERNATH BHARGAVA of the New Share market, the public are requested to obtain share application ferms from them.

1085

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

OWING to Taj Building having changed hands, and all Tenants asked to remove, I beg to announce that my HEALTH CULTURE DEPOT, will be REMOVED from 31st May next to DHOBITALAO at "LUKSHMI-NIVASA" Building, just beside the (New Building of) SMALL CAUSE COURT, 22, Carnac Road—1st Floor.

REMOVING SALE.

Before removing, and to facilitate same all things will be sold AT A REDUCTION of 18¾ per cent. on Books and 12½ per cent. on all other things on and from TO-DAY up to 29th inst., only.

All are invited to take this chance of buying "Health" things at RARE PRICES.

B. P. MADON,
Health Culture Depot,
Taj Building, Hornby Road.

Entrance Wallace Street, Ground Floor.

DON'T MISS THIS OPPORTUNITY.

Depot will be open till 8 p.m. all these days

THE DHARAMSI MORARJI WOOLLEN MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that pursuant to Section 77 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, the Statutory Meeting of the DHARAMSI MORARJI WOOLLEN MILLS LD., will be held at the Company's Share Transfer Office, 46, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY the 2nd day of June, 1920, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), to transact the following busines:—

To receive and adopt the Statutory Report and Audited Statement of Capital Account as at 30th April, 1920.

Dated this 5th day of May, 1920.

By Order of the Board,
DHARAMSI MORARJI & CO.,
Agents.

1059

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that LADY AIMAI P. M. FEHTA executrix of the late Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance lease or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 29, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL THAT piece or parcel of ground and premises, situated at Matheran in the District of Kolaba, containing by admeasurement Twenty-five Gunthas be the same a little more or less and described and particularly denoted as No. 25A in a certain map or plan of Matheran deposited with the Collector of Kolaba together with the dwelling house standing thereon and known as the "Rose Cottage".

Dated this 21st day of May, 1920.

KHANDERAO LAUD & MEHTA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

1124

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. GOOL MAHOMED EBRAHIM and MAHOMED HOOSEIN EBRAHIM, of Bombay, Cutchi Memon Mahomedan inhabitants have contracted to sell to our client PIR KASIMSHA CHISHTI, the lands hereditaments and premises more particularly described in the schedule hereunder written.

All persons having any claim or demand to or upon the said property or any part or parts thereof by way of devise, inheritance, succession, use, trust, sale, gift, mortgage, charge, lien, lease, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 89, Medows Street, without the Fort of Bombay, within 14 (fourteen) days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same, if any, will be considered to have been waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All those three pieces or parcels of Fazendari land or ground, containing by admeasurement 100, 94 and 219¼ square yards making together 413¼ square yards or thereabouts together with the messuage tenements and range of shops standing thereon situate, lying and being at Pydowni Road and Kambekar Street, in the registration Sub-district of Bombay, bearing Collector's New Survey No. 2996 and bearing B Ward Nos. 2581-2161 and Street Nos. 1271-31 and 102-6-19-35 and bounded, on or towards the East by sweeper's passage, on or towards the West by Kambekar Street on or towards the North by the property of Haji Adam Sidick and on or towards the South by Pydowni Road.

Dated this 20th day of May, 1920.

NANU HORMASJI & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

1131

SALE OF COTTON AND SILK MILLS,

KNOWN AS RAJA BAHADUR MOTILAL POONA MILLS, POONA.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 688 of 1917.

BANSILAL MOTILAL ..... Plaintiff,

V/S

GOVINDLAL BANSILAL and others ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Order made in the above Suit and bearing date the 1st day of September 1919, the following immoveable and immoveable properties will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court AT THE PREMISES AT POONA on SUNDAY, the 20TH DAY OF JUNE, 1920, at the hour of HALF PAST FOUR O'CLOCK in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

FIRSTLY.—All those pieces or parcels of land admeasuring about twenty-three acres or thereabouts, situate at Poona in the District and Collectorate of Poona in the Registration Sub-District of Haveli and which have been numbered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 17 part, No. 18 part and No. 19 and which lands have been assessed by the Municipal Assessor under No. 217 and are bounded on the North by the River Mula, on the South by a Public Road, on the West by fields and on the East also by fields, with all buildings standing thereon.

SECONDLY.—All and singular the engines, boilers, machinery and accessories as per particulars given in the conditions of Sale.

Thirdly.—(a) Piece of land situate at Mali Munjere in Tukdi and Pot Tukdi Poona, Taluka Haveli admeasuring 1 Acre and 24.25 Gunthas being a portion of Survey No. 17 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the East by land and buildings belonging to Shivlal Motilal, on the South by land and buildings belonging to Shivlal Motilal, on the West by land belonging to the Narsingirji Mills and on the North by land belonging to Shivlal Motilal.

(b) Piece of land situate at Mali Munjere in Tukdi and Pot Tukdi Poona, Taluka Haveli admeasuring 2.75 Gunthas being a portion of Survey No. 18 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the East by land belonging to Shivlal Motilal, on the South by land and buildings belonging to Shivlal Motilal on the West by the land above described and on the North by land belonging to Shivlal Motilal.

Both the abovementioned pieces of land are subject to the Lease, dated the 18th April 1915, and made between the Poona Cotton and Silk Manufacturing Company, Limited, and the Poona Swadeshi Weaving Company, Limited, for the term of 25 years at the yearly rent of Rs. 50.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the office of the Commissioner or at the office of Messrs Merwanji Kola and Company, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 14K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 29th day of April, 1920.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.

905

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. TRICUMDAS KALLIANJI has contracted to sell to our client Mr. SOONDERDAS BRIMJI, the undermentioned property.

All persons having or claiming any estate, right, title interest, claim or demand in respect of the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, charge, mortgage, sale, gift, lien, lease, trust, or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our office at No. 1, Hammam Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within fourteen days from the date hereof. After the expiration of the said period the sale shall be completed without regard to any such claim or claims, if any, which shall then be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground with the messuages and tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon situate, lying and being on the south side of the public passage leading from Manordas Rupji Lane, within the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 115 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 609, New Nos. 5732 and 5731, Old Survey No. 1/1268 and 1268, New Survey Nos. 1-2/8500 and 1-2/8501 and in the books of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 2011, and Street Nos. 237 to 243 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East partly by the property of Bhagwandas Narottamdas and partly by a public passage, on or towards the west by the property of the Vendor, on or towards the North by a public passage and on or towards the South by the property of Bhagwandas Narottamdas and which premises are now occupied by the Vendor and his tenants.

Dated this 12th day of May, 1920.

SOONDERDAS & CO.,

913 Attorneys for the Purchaser.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of SATYABHAMABAI, widow of Chintaman Bhao Khedekar, late of Bmbay, Hindu Inhabitant Deceased.

WAMAN CHINTAMAN KHEDEKAR, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, son of the abovenamed deceased, without employment, residing at Kennedy Bridge, Grant Road, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceeding if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this thirtieth day of March in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty, and in the tenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

The 30th day of March, 1920.

V. C. KHEDEKAR,
Petitioner-in-Person.

980

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition fer probate of the Will of Purshotam Dharamsi late of Bombay, Lohana Hindu Inhabitant a Muccadum ..... Deceased.

Jethabai widow of the deceased abovenamed and the sole executorix of his will according to the tenor thereof of Bombay Lohana Hindu Inhabitant residing at Vadgadi outside the Fort .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir JOSEPH JOHN HEATON, Knight, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this tenth day of May in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty, and in the eleventh year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.

W. J. HOWARD.

The 10th day of May, 1920.

Messrs. MADHAVJI KAMDAR & CHHOTUBHAI,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

1121

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CHEMICAL CLEANERS AND DYERS.

TREATED by special process, the garments are freed from spots and stains, thoroughly cleaned and freshened up to look like new. Dresses, costumes, coats, sarees, etc., dyed in the latest colours with English finish. Urgent orders executed at special rates within 24 hours.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

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FACTS.—We wish to present for your consideration some real Facts regardin Typewriters and Accessories. Do not fail write to us when in the market for Type writers. Olivers, Remingtons, Rex, Fox Fox Portable, etc. A trial order will mak you a regular customer. Write to-day fo List, sent free, you lose nothing. STANDARI TYPEWRITING Co., Importers of Type writers and Accessories, 259/261, Hornby Road opp. Messrs. Cox & Co., Fort

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A GENERAL CLERK knowing typing at Rs. 50 per month. Apply personally THE EAST INDIA COTTON CO., Great Western Buildings, Fort. 1088

WANTED A PARSI YOUTH for general Office work knowing typewriting Apply K. HOMI & CO., No. 2, Meadows Street, opposite "Chronicle" Office between 3 and 6 p.m. 1115

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WANTED—An ACCOUNTANT with thorough knowledge of Double Entry Book-keeping, correspondence and typing. Good Salary and prospects to the right man. Apply in own handwriting to Box No. 609, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1143

WANTED for vicinity of Calcutta, twenty ELECTRICIANS with experience in A.C. or D.C. work, capable of leading gangs of Mechanics having no electrical experience. Apply in writing stating terms to Box No. 582, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1036

WANTED—Two influential GENTLEMEN to represent as Agents for a well known Life Insurance Company, one for Surat and Broach the other for Kaira and Ahemedabad Liberal terms. Apply at once to Box No. 597, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1084

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WANTED—Good experienced first class MECHANICAL ENGINEER for Burma for erecting Paper and Sugar Mill and building. Apply to ABDULKARIM A. S. JAMAL, Agent The Indo-Burma Petroleum Co., Ld., Carlton House, Fort, Bombay. 1078

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WANTED—For a large Limited Company, a SECRETARY and MANASGER with experience of Joint Stock Company, one certified ACCOUNTANT, three REGISTRATION CLERKS, and one SHORTHAND-TYPIST, only those with previous experience need apply with copies of testimonials and salary expected to Box No. 577, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 994

WANTED—ENERGETIC AGENTS and CANVASSERS throughout Bombay Presidency on very liberal terms of commission or sala against guaranteed business to secure Life and Marriage Provident Insurance cases. Premium Rs. 2 and Re. 1 monthly. For rules and forms please apply:—M. HANSLEUX, Esqr., PRESIDENT EASTERN INVESTMENT OF COMMERCE, LIMITED, Provident Society, 192/3, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED—CORRESPONDENCE, knowing Typist. Apply to Box No. 607, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1135

WANTED—An Experienced ACCOUNTANT. Apply personally to N. POWELL & CO., Lamington Road, Bombay. 1126

WANTED—A TYPIST. Experienced man need apply to Box No. 608, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1139

WANTED—Well experienced SALESMAN for hardware, metals and bhunder lines. Apply Box No. 593, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1068

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WANTED—A TYPIST having good knowledge of English and Office routine work. Apply to Box No. 612 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1156

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WANTED—A CLERK with sound knowledge of commercial correspondence and accounts. Apply to THE NEW BOMBAY TAILORING CO., 293, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. 1065

WANTED—A GRADUATE or a trained and experienced TEACHER as Head Master for Aden Anglo-Vernacular School, knowing English and Gujarati. Salary from Rs. 150 to Rs. 200. Apply Box No. 604, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1117

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WANTED—POSITION as companion in English family by young English lady, just arrived from home. Apply Box No. 600, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 112

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FOR SALE.—One furnished DISPENSARY at Bhat Bazar, Mandvi with electric fittings. See personally Dr. A. G. SHAH Princess Street, Dispensary Bombay 944

AUCTION SALE of furniture Piano Iron safe, etc., on the 23rd instant at Warden Road, by MODY & CO. Property of late Mr. H. Murray. 1113

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Please write us for a free Demonstration at your office of our world-famous Fox Standard and the 7 lbs. Self-folding Fox Portable Typewriters.

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Albus, Folding, like Corona, with case	80
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Remington 10 Brief, Rs. 210, ...	260
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L. C. Smith and Bros. No. 5, Fs. 200	225
Gujerati Remington No. 9, as new, ...	210
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NICOLLS & COMPANY.
Typewriter Experts.
Opp. Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay.

FOR SALE.

ELECTRIC MOTORS from stock 25 and 30 B.H.P. Brand new. By General Electric Company. Apply SUNDERDAS & CO., Post Box No. 292, Bombay. 953

ONE 85B OVERLAND CAR in perfect condition, complete with Taximeter. Any reasonable offer will be accepted. Apply Box No. 611 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1147

FOR SALE—Recently over-hauled twin cylinder MOTOR CYCLE in thorough working order with bosh magneto coach built side car, etc., complete. Write Box No. 606 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1128

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A GINNING FACTORY, complete, running, TO BE SOLD or given ON LEASE. Nice chance for capitalists. Write or call, VORA BROTHERS, Mansur Building Princess Street. Telephone No. 3848. 1019

FOR SALE—40 B.H.P. Ruston C. C. type ENGINE, just received, ready for delivery in Bombay with or without starter. Apply MERWANJI RUSTOMJI & Co., Guntakal. 976

FOR SALE.—Following new machineries for immediate delivery 75 Platt Bros. S. R. Gins Complete, Cameron Type boiler feed steam Donkey Pumps 5 inches by 3 inches by 5 inches and 7 inches by 4 inches by 6 inches also Worthington Duplex Steam Pumps 5½ inches by 4½ inches by 5 inches British Mild steel shafts, Pulleys, English Leather Beltings, one new LANCASHIRE BOILER 24 ft. by 6 ft., 6 inches by 150 lbs. expected to arrive next week per s.s. "Circassia" also one compound condensing Corliss valve gear STEAM ENGINE 10½ inches by 24 inches by 24 inches, overhauled in England, in excellent condition, expected to arrive next month per s.s. "Scindia". For particulars apply to Dinshaw Furdoonji & Bros. 7-13, Apollo Street, Bombay. 1134

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TO LET—Shop in Esmaljie Building Custom House Road, Apply there. 1153

A Well furnished BUNGLOW on sea-face to be SUB-LET to a good Hindu family on Walkeshwar Road. Write to Box No. 600, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1109

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TO LET—ROOMS, suitable for Offices and Godowns and Shops in Great Western Buildings in Apollo Street and Bakehouse Lane. Run sharp to Messrs. JETHMAL NARANDAS and Co., in Rooms Nos. 119-120, to avoid disappointment. 645

TO BE LET—BEAUTIFUL furnished BUNGALOW, for Princes and nobles with billiard and Tennis on Nepeansey Road. Can also accommodate larger European and Japanese firms. Apply PRAGJI KHANDOOBHAI DESAI, Dadi Seth Estate Plot No. 6, Chowpati. 863

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. PANDURANG VITHAL PATIL, Pleader, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell to my client the property described in the Schedule hereunder written.

All persons having any claim against the said property whether by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, charge, lease, lien, trust or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at No. 99, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, with in 14 days from the date hereof; otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim, and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO:

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenements, or dwelling house or Bungalow and stable and out-houses standing thereon situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay at Upper Mahim Customs Road, Old Durga Street, now called the Cadell Road, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 587 square yards or thereabouts under New Survey No. 41 assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward Nos. 5231 and 5232, Street Nos. 8 and 9 with the moiety of Gulley on the South of these premises and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the North partly by the Sea and partly by the property of Khanbhoy, on or towards the South by the property of Dorabjee Behramjee purchased by Haji Ismail Haji Ibrahim on or towards the East by the Old Durga Street and on or towards the West by the Sea, all which premises are now in the possession of the Vendor.

Bombay, dated this 21st day of May, 1920.

THOMAS FERREIRA,
Purchaser's Attorney. 1151

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists

AUCTION SALE OF 25 BALES YARN No. 6½ OF THE PHOENIX MILLS.
Suit No. 5 of 1919.

Tyeb Haji ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
Maljl Morarji and others ..... Defendants.

Under instructions from Seth Mahomed Tyeb Receiver appointed under decree dated 8th March 1920 in the above suit Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, SATURDAY, 22nd instant at 2 p.m., at the shop of Seth Vithaldas Balchand at Tambakanta.

25 bales Yarn No. 6½ of Phoenix Mills.

SALE ON SUNDAY THE 6TH JUNE 1920 AT 4-30 P.M. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY AT THE JUMBULWADI LANE.

On SUNDAY, the 6th of June 1920 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. Mehta and Co. will under the instructions from Messrs. Motichand and Devidas, Attorneys for the mortgagees, the Hindoostan co-operative Insurance Society Ltd., under the power of sale reserved to the said mortgagees under an indenture of mortgage dated 7th day of April 1919 and made belong the Hindoostan Co-operative Insurance Society Ltd., of the one part and Mr. Vallabhdas Naranji Dalal of the other part, sale the undermentioned and very valuable property at the premises.

All that piece and parcel of the Pension and Tax tenure land situate at the Jumbalwadi Lane without the fort, in the city of Bombay together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon containing by admeasurement 526 square yards or thereabouts situated within the registration sub-district of Bombay and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 476 New No. 2465 old survey Nos. 12/1191 new survey Nos. 2/23 and assessed by the assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and Taxes and C ward Nos. 1781—2 and street Nos. 26 and 26A and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the north by Tahawadi Lane, on or towards the south by the said Jambulwadi Lane, on or towards the west by the passage to be used in common by the mortgagor and lalji Ranchhodji and nor towards the east by the property belonging to the Secretary of State for India in Council known as the Small Causes Court property.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Motichand and Devidas, Attorneys for the rendors, at 13, Nanabhoy Lane Fort, or to the undersigned.

Sale on Saturday the 5th June, 1920, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.).

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY AT OLD HANUMAN CROSS LANE.

On SATURDAY, the 5th of June, 1920, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & CO. will under instructions from Messrs. Motichand and Devidas, Attorneys for the mortgagees, the Hindoostan Co-operative Insurance Society Ltd., under the power of sale reserved to the said mortgagees under an indenture of mortgage dated 7th day of April, 1919, and made between the Hindoostan Co-operative Insurance Society, Ltd., of the one part and the Mr. Vallabhdas Naranji Dalal of the other part sell the undermentioned very valuable property at the premises:—

All that piece and parcel of Fazandari Land or ground situate at the old Hanuman Cross Lane outside the Fort of Bombay in the City of Bombay, together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon containing admeasurement 159 8/9 square yards or thereabouts and situated within the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, bearing New Survey No. 1638 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 1479 and Street Nos. 13—15 and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the North and West by a public passage; on or towards the South by the property of Premji Pragji and on or towards the East by a sweeper's pessage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Motichand & Devidas attorneys for the Vendor at 13, Nanabhoy Lane, Fort or to the undersigned.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 22nd May, 1920.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS, BOMBAY.
No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay
Tel. No. 521.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M.

AUCTION SALE OF ANTIQUE BLACKWOOD FURNITURE OF THE SHOP OF K. J. BHAMGARA.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 22nd May, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Kalbadevi, Kanta Terrace, the blackwood furniture as under:—

Blackwood carved sideboard, garden screen, centre-table, dining-table, blackwood single and double beds, ivory toys, blackwood palm stand, ebony-wood carved elephant, ivory walking sticks, blackwood hatstand, marble figures, Kitson light and tank, phonograph, etc., etc.

AUCTION SALE OF 3 BALES SHANGHAI YELLOW REREELED RAW SILK GOAT BRAND NO 1.

By order of Messrs. R. S. Kermani and Co. and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchasers Messrs. Bomanji Chhagonlal and Co. of No. 20, Tamarind Lane, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY 25th May 1920 at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at their Auction Rooms at No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort.

3 bales Shanghai yellow Rereeled Raw Silk, Goat Brand No. 1.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 22nd May, 1920.

BOMBAY AUCTION CO.

GOVERNMENT AUCTIONEERS,
23, Churchgate Street.

AUCTION SALE OF SHOW CASES DRUGS, PURFUMERY, HOSIERY, CUTLERY, AND SUNDRIES.

Sale on SUNDAY, 30th May 1920 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.)

The BOMBAY AUCTION COMPANY will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY 30th instant at Charni Road junction opposite Railway hotel shop of late Messrs. P. R. Baria and Co., who closed their business, the shop furniture and goods as under.—

Hosiery—Socks, cotters, tie, braces.
Drugs.—Balm, tooth powder, Sarsaparila.
Stationery.—Cutlery toilet soap meatal polish hair oil, toys sundries, show cases, Table, chair board etc.

BOMBAY AUCTION & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay 22nd May, 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS MODY & CO.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE TO-MORROW, ON SUNDAY, THE 23RD DAY OF MAY, 1920, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

Auction Sale near Mahaluxmi Battery," near Mahaluxmi Temple in "Framji Hall" Bungalow, Warden Road of late Mr. H. Murray and others: dining, drawing and bedroom latest aristic designs, from well-known English cabinet makers, made-to-order, season wood furniture, sweet toned cottage Piano by Soundy & Co., drawing room suites, silver cabinets, bed room almirahs, dressing chest of drawers and tables, English ice box, Persian carpets, English iron safe on stand by "Dansaw" size 36 in. by 24 in. by 24 in., Singer hand sewing machine, English iron and brass double bedsteads, Jost fan, very rich English platedware by James Diakin and Read and Barton, comprising curry dishes, vegetable dishes, centrepieces, silver tea sets, rich English glassware, crockery, dinner service, garden pots, etc.

Messrs. MODY & CO., auctioneers, will TO-MORROW on SUNDAY, the 23rd day of May, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by public auction at the above address latest selected designs artistic household furniture comprising dining table, dining chairs, mirror back sideboards, drawing room cabinets, rich velvet and tapestry lined drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, sweet toned cottage Piano by "Soundy & Co.," original Price 1,400, teapoys, English Iron safe on stand by "Dansaw," Jost fan, single and double door almirahs dressing chest of drawers and tables, iron and brass double beds, "Oliver" Typewriter, marble washing table and sets, electric table fans, brass hanging lamps, easychairs, chesterfield sofas and chairs, Roll top table with master key, clothes presses clothes basket, Revolving bookstand, towel-horse, meatsafe, English ice box, very rich platedware, by "James Diakin" and Read and Barton" comprising curry dishes, Luncheon dishes, tea sets, centrepieces, salvers, flower holders, rich glasswars, crockery, dinner service, garden pots, etc., etc.

Property of late Mr. H. Murray and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

Property of another gentleman.

1 chalmers motor car, 5-seated 6-cylinder 25 H. P.

1 Stellite motor car 10-12 H. P. 4-seated 4-cylinders 2 speed No. 3749.

1 overland, 5 seater, 4 cylinder motor car.

MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 22nd May, 1920.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.

Sale on WEDNESDAY the 26th MAY at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at No. 44/46, Apollo Street opp. Liptons Ltd.

AUCTION SALE OF TEAK AND BLACK WOOD ARTISTIC NICELY POLISHED FURNITURE OF WELL-KNOWN MAKERS.

On WEDNESDAY the 26th May 1920 at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. Gandhi & Co., Auctioneers will sell by public auction at the above place (where the goods are arranged for sale) very artistic and polished furniture sale, etc., enclosing dining table, table, dining chairs, mirror back side board, silk lined, drawingroom suite, marble top table, dressing chest of drawers, writing tables, arm and armless chairs, washing tables, leather lined sofas, easy and low chairs, tiles and plain teapoys, silk curtains blackwood wardrobe, electric table fan, fireproof safe, rich glass and crockery ware, etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

Rare opportunity to Mill Agents and Store suppliers Auction sale of 59 casks pure Australian Mutton Tallow.

On TUESDAY, the 25th May 1920 at 4 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. Gandhi & Co., Auctioneers will sell by public auction at their Rooms No. 52, Medows Street and by order of Mr. Hussanalli Nanji and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Ranchhoddas Girdharlal & Co. Agents of the Ahmadabad New Cotton Mills & Co., Ltd., complete shipping documents of 59 casks weighing Tons 9-15-0-21 of first quality of pure Australian Mutton Tallow arrived per s.s. "Hymettus"

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance paid and complete documents taken within 2 days from the date of sale.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 22nd May, 1920.

J. S. MODY & CO.

99, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT NISHAN DHARMICHA PADA CROSS LANE ALSO CALLED TANDEL STREET CROSS LANE.

Under instructions from Messrs. Shroff and Wachha Attorneys for the Mortgagee Abdul Latif Abdula and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Haji Hiraji Kalloo and in pursuance of the Power of Sale reserved to the Mortgagee by an indenture of Mortgage dated the 24th day of November, 1917, and made between the mortgagor of the one part and the mortgagee of the other part, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 22nd day of May, 1920, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises the undermentioned property:—

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land of ground admeasuring 113 square yards or thereabouts bearing new Survey No. 3129 together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under B Ward No. 3240 and Street Nos. 7-11 all which premises are situate at Nishan Dharmicha Pada Cross Lane also called Tandel Street Cross Lane in the City and Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the east by house of Kasai's Masjid on or towards the west by house of Hera Adamalli Tgeballi on or towards the north by the said Nishan Dharmicha Pada Cross Lane and on or towards the South by house of Kasai Cassum Maloo.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs Shroff and Vachha at their office in 375 Hornby Road Fort, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 22nd May, 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION

BENNETT & CO.

Auction sale of about 3000 bales of high class Staple Cotton slightly damaged by fire and water.

Under instructions from Messrs. Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction, at Wadi Bunder opposite to the G. I. P. Railway Goods Yard, near the oil tanks, on account of the concerned.

Ex. s.s. "SHINYO MARU."

About 2,500 full pressed bales high class staple cotton slightly damaged by water.

About 500 full pressed bales high class staple cotton slightly damaged by fire and water.

Shipped by Messrs. Gosho K. Kaisha Volkart Bros., Japan Cotton Trading Co., Mutsui Busan Kaisha R. D. Tata & Co., Bombay & Co., Bruel & Co. and others.

The above steamer sailed for Kobe Japan on the 2nd instant, but owing to a fire having broken out in No. 1 Hold, had to put back on Friday night the 7th idem.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 22nd May, 1920.

INSURANCE.

LIFE ASSURANCE

Have you seen the latest Prospectus issued & by the H.M.L.A.?

MAXIMUM ASSURANCE AT MINIMUM OF COST.

It will repay you to send for a copy!

Funds and assets over Rs. 2,00,000
Claims Paid exceed Rs. 3,00,000

Trustee of the Reserved Fund—Govt. of Bengal (Official Trustee)
According to Govt. Blue Book—The Oldest Hindu Life Office in India.

HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED
Estd. 1891.

Head Office: 309, Bowbazar Street, CALCUTTA.
Chief Agents: D. SEN & Co. 1, Chowringhee CALCUTTA

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

FAREWELL VISIT OF MAURICE E. BANDMAN'S FAMOUS "PIERROT PIE CO."

14 CLEVER ARTISTES 14 including
THE POPULAR ARTISTE
MADELINE ROSSITER
and ZIMMY
THE LIVE JAZZ MAN

To-day Saturday 22nd, at 9-30 p.m. and
Sunday 23rd Matinee at 5-30 p.m.
PIE No. 5.
LAST FEW NIGHTS
Monday, May 24th.
"PIE No. 6"
Tuesday, May 25th.
"JAZZ PIE"
Wednesday, May 26th
"PLUM PIE"
Thursday, May 27th.
"MINCE PIE"
Friday, May 28th.
"STRAWBERRIES & CREAM"
Saturday, May 29.
"A SPECIAL FRUIT SALAD"
EACH PIE IS AN ENTIRELY DIFFERENT DISH.
Plans at Rose & Co. upto 1 p.m.
After 4 p. m. at the Theatre.

NEW INDIA Writes:

"We have had the curiosity to test the predictions (in the 'Peeps into the Future') and must admit that in the case in which we were specially interested, they not only came true but were uniform no matter who made the test." "Peeps into the Future" is everybody's every-day book. An astrologer in moments of anxiety and suspense. Everybody may consult the book—no horoscope or date of birth necessary. Price ONE RUPEE. Apply to:

TATA MYSTIC ASTRAL STUDIOS,
P. O. Chodavaram, Vizag. Dt.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE

Premier Theatre of the East

Splendid New Picture Bill.

Every day at 6-30 & 10 p.m.

Remember the Sunday evening Gathering.

Excellent 5 Reel Drama

"THE MARRIAGE BOND."

A woman breaks her engagement with the man she truly loves andweds a millionaire for his money. The marriage proves unhappy but through the intervention of their little boy the happiness is restored.

ALSO A FINE COMIC.

A DELIGHTFUL ENTERTAINMENT. !!!

Prices: Re. 1-8; Re. 1; Ans. 8 and 4
(Seats in Side Boxes Rs. 2.)
(Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each.)

NOTE.

Special Trams.

CAR to Colaba via Bombay Gymkhana from the Opera House Tram Terminus.

CAR to Victoria Gardens via Churni Road, Foras Road, Clare Road, Byculla, from the Opera House Tram Terminus.

CAR to Prince's and Victoria Docks from the newly opened Sandhurst Bridge Tram Terminus—which is opposite to Royal Opera House—proceeding on Sandhurst Road, and crossing Churni Road, Khetwadi, Falkland Road, Null Bazar, Duncan Road, Bhindi Bazar and Doongri Road.

THE EMPRESS

COMMENCING NEXT

SATURDAY 29th MAY, 1920.

Albert E. Smith presents

William Duncan

with

Edith Johnson & Joe Ryan

IN

"A FIGHT FOR MILLIONS"

Vitagraph's Greatest Serial Photo-play.

TO-NIGHT!

Messrs K. D. and Brothers offer to their Patrons another Hall Caine's Production.

"Darby & Joan"
"Darby & Joan"
"Darby & Joan"

by

SIR HALL CAINE

A Melodious, Powerful Photo-drama in 6 parts—7,000 feet—featuring the—

AUTHOR'S OWN SON

DERVENT HALL CAINE

in the principal role!

When Sayle Moore had wrested from her the Mill by which she lived, the serpent of hatred glided into her life, and she would fain have placed some of its venom into her boy's heart, that he might some day strike down the enemy who had offended her.

But other influences were at work, which were to render her impotent. What they were—see for yourself in the Magnificent Photoplay—

"DARBY & JOAN"

by

SIR HALL CAINE

The delicious story of a love that could not perish, and faith that could not wane. This Drama is better than "The Woman Thon Gavest Me."

West-End Cinema

(New Churney Road.)

A Comedy in the Programme. Two Special Prize Matinee Shows to-day and to-morrow at 3-30 and 5-30 p. m. (S. T.)

Rest of the Shows at 7; 8-45; 10-15 p. m. (S.T.)

Please see page 16 of the "Bombay Chronicle" of to-day

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPIRE

To-day and To-morrow at 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

THE SCREEN'S DRAMATIC THUNDERBOLT!

THE STAR OF ALL STARS

The Most Magnificent!

Mme. Petrova

The most powerful, beautiful and fascinating idol in screeland

IN

A Thrilling Drama of Subtle Mystery

THE LIFE MASK

OR

A NIGHT-WALKING BRIDE'S AWFUL SECRET

In Six Parts.

THE LIFE MASK

A bride-buying brute, a beautiful sleep-walking, the "other woman," an old nurse with a tiger-like love of her darling charge, a checkraising step-mother, a true-to-death lover—woven into a gripping romance of mystery

ALSO

LONDON'S LATEST CRAZE

The Newsst and Most up-to-date form of Topical Pictures:

"AROUND THE TOWN"

Showing the World's Great Novelists, Dramatists, Master of Sport, Queens of beauty
Showing scenes from the latest Plays.
The Newest Dances The Crack footballers at play.
Eminent Artist and Sculptors at work. Scenes from the popular Revenes, &c., &c.
Famous Golfers.

SOMETHING ABSOLUTELY NEW

The Brightest and Best Topical ever Screened:

"AROUND THE TOWN"

THE EMPRESS

To-day & To-morrow at 3. 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.

To-day & To-morrow Prize Shows at 3, 4-30 and 6-30 p. m.

A TREMENDOUS SENSATION

Carmen OF THE **Klondike**

In 7 Reels

AN EPIC DRAMA

OF THE

FROZEN NORTH

—a gripping, forceful plot,—a big red-blooded story, gripping forceful, full of vigorous action. It has wonderfully beautiful photographic vistas of the Northland, magnificent staging, superb acting and a heart-gripping romance of love and sacrifice.

Carmen OF THE **Klondike**

has all the surge and force of life on the edge of the world!

FEATURING

CLARA WILLIAMS

as the girl who thinking her lover unfaithful became the Carmen of the Klondike and yet remained true to her womanhood.

See! See!!

THE BATTLE IN THE FACTORY.
BEAUTIFUL VISTAS OF THE FROZEN NORTH.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE WOMAN GOD FORGOT

GRAND SPECTACULAR DRAMA

featuring

Geraldine Farrar

"The Woman God Forgot" marks a distinct advance in the annals of the motion picture. Just as "Joan the Woman" was considered the triumph of the season so does this new spectacular drama disclose the latest achievement in the Cinema Art. Geraldine Farrar, the popular celebrity of both the opera and the screen rises to the height of her screen as the Princess of the Aztecs, who sells her country for the man she loves. The whole story is taken from a chapter in the early history of America telling how the Spanish invaded Mexico.

CHARLIE CHAPLIN

IN

TWO OF A KIND

TOPICAL BUDGET

Prize Shown on Saturday and Sunday at 3-30 and 5-15 p.m.
Usual Shows at 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. to-day and the following days of the week.
Monday being the Empire Day there will be two Prize Shows at 3-30 and 5-15 p.m.

Fatal Fortune

STARTLING 15 EPISODE SERIAL

featuring

HELEN HOLMES

The Daredevil of the Screen will commence from next Saturday, 29th May

GLOBE CINEMA

Sandhurst Road, West.

The viles of a crafty adviser to Maharajah would have resulted in a disastrous catastrophe had not the mystic knowledge of a Hindoo Sadhu saved the situation.

A Daughter of Brahma

Is a vivid wholesome Indian story of Human interest produced in Europe.

SEE The Glories of the Orient.
SEE The Pomps and Magnificence of an Indian Court
SEE The awe-inspiring monuments of Indian Art.
SEE The Indian Landscapes of enchanting beauty.

SEE—SEE—IT—TO-DAY.

AT **CINEMA MAJESTIC**

COMING—NEXT SATURDAY—WITH A THUNDER

Ouri New Vitagraph Serial

Smashing Barriers.

Featuring, Dashing, Daring William Duncan.

It's a melodramatic story of risk and romance staged in Nature's great open spaces. IT'S EVERYBODY'S SERIAL

Prices as usual. Timings as usual.

IMPERIAL
THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY

THE BLACK SECRET

featuring

Pearl White

EPISODE NINE — Tho Webs of Deceit.
EPISODE TEN — The Inn of Dread.

PATHE GAZETTE

The latest & best.

PATHE REVUE

To interest & amuse.

START SOMETHING

Comic.

Time—7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. daily.
Matinee—Sat. & Sun. 3-30 and 5-15 p. m.

IMPERIAL

ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

THE

EXCELSIOR

TO-DAY AT 6-30 p. m.
TO-MORROW AT 9-45

"The Devil"
"The Devil"
"The Devil"

It is a Story of Love with many Complications. Love does not run smoothly by any means. It Swirls in eddies and finishes up in Maelstrums with His Satanic Majesty at the Helm.

A HOME FOR BEGGARS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I understand from the published report of the proceedings of the meeting of the General Committee of the Prince of Wales' Reception Fund held on Wednesday, the 12th instant, that "to receive suggestions as to the best form of the permanent memorial to be raised in commemoration of the visit" was one of the objects for which the meeting was held, and how this item was disposed of at the meeting we are not let to know. Assuming that no decision on this item has been arrived at and that suggestions from the public will be considered, I venture to submit my suggestion for the deepest consideration and approval of the Executive Committee on which lies the final decision.

My suggestion is that the permanent memorial should be a home for the city beggars. I have nothing more to say in support of my suggestion than what has been said by Mr. A. G. Bullocks. I endorse every word of what he has said. It is extremely disappointing that the suggestion of Mr. Bullocks was not welcomed by the meeting. This forces on us the irresistible conclusion that the value of an idea is dependent upon the personality of the conceiver and not on its intrinsic virtue. Otherwise what reasonable grounds are there to reject the said suggestion? Not one of those assembled cared to reply the questions of Mr. Bullocks, because they dared not. I put it to the Executive Committee to consider which is more imminent, the problem of beggars or the problem of children's hospital. The strongest case has been made out for a home for beggars, but not so for a children's hospital.

To me it appears that a hospital for children (other than orphans) is not an unavoidable necessity; it is a non-natural institution. But that a living man should eat is one of the eternal laws of nature. Any institution which goes against nature is non-natural. Inseparable association of mother and child is instinctive and natural. The so-called civilization perhaps enjoins on the mothers not to suckle their young ones and it is a pity, it is true, that the existence of a hospital for children encourages it. Let those who support this look once at the picture of Madonna and the child. I need not emphasise more on this simple fact that a non-natural institution is the last of all forms of a permanent memorial to commemorate the visit of such an august personage, the eldest son of our Emperor.

Further, as a correspondent says to-day, the amount collected in connection with the child welfare work cannot be more properly utilised than for a hospital for children if there are some who imagine a necessity for such a hospital. Therefore, I appeal to the Executive Committee to utilise the funds to be collected for establishing a home for beggars. If the Executive Committee decide otherwise, let them on no account have a non-natural institution, a hospital for children. Let them have anything which will meet a natural necessity in the city of Bombay, such as water-supply, play-ground, fresh air, etc. But if the Executive Committee come to the decision to have a hospital for children, I appeal in the last instance to the future subscribers to have their say when they subscribe to the Fund. The whole India looks to Bombay for a lead and as such it is incumbent on her to give a correct lead.—Yours, etc.,

N. V. SARMA.

May 19.

"SAVANTVADI ADMINISTRATION."

To the Editor of the Chronicle.

Sir,—Anent the letter of "Vox Populi" in your issue of the 14th instant, I shall feel obliged by your kindly finding place in your valued journal for the following few lines, on the suggestion contained in the said letter.

"Vox Populi", I regret to say, has missed the real point at issue, in recommending that the Revision Survey should be abandoned. He suggests that the minor taxes should be abolished and he further would like the Chief Saheb to grant bonuses to State servants who are in receipt of Rs. 50 and below that, and to make primary education free in the State. That a man fully acquainted with the financial position of the State should have made such absurd suggestions, is pitiable. Will "Vox Populi" let us know the means whereby provision can be made to make the primary education free? It would have been more judicious on the part of "Vox Populi" had he considered the possibility of his proposals before committing himself to the same. The question of the revision is, in itself, a very important one, but at any rate I quite agree that the revision in the present circumstances will be indeed ill-advised, though I frankly admit, the necessity of such survey will have to be seriously considered in due course, after the conditions have returned to their normal stage.

I wished "Vox Populi" had suggested some constructive method of curtailing the expenditure of certain departments and also of reducing the salaries of certain officers. I, therefore, humbly suggest to the Chief Saheb in the first place:—

(i) to abolish the proposed post of a Diwan,

(ii) to revive the old good practice of bringing medical, judicial, engineering and forest men from the British Service on the respective posts in the State,

(iii) to keep no officer in the State service of a salary above Rs. 300.

Men drawn from the junior service of the above branches will eminently fit the State requirements.

I fully appreciate that the Chief Saheb will have before him a very hard task indeed when he comes on the Gadi, and his first and foremost duty will consist in mending matters of the previous regime for, is it not an open secret by now that the administration of R. B. M. B. Rane has sadly failed to come up to any mark? In my humble opinion the Chief Saheb will do well to form a Council of local men of experience and sketch out for himself the lines on which sound administration can only be carried. Perhaps this should be the only course which will assist the Chief Saheb in making his task a little light!—Yours, etc.,

R. K. T.

THE JAKHWADA ACCIDENT.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—A very serious collision took place at Jakhwada, near Viramgam, to 8 Up passenger train which went on the wrong side and collided with wagons on the dead siding.

Some of the carriages were completely smashed and some were telescoped causing serious injuries to about 30 passengers and loss of about 15 lives. On information being sent to Viramgam nearing station, Dr. Maneklal Ravishankar Ghoda Railway Medical Officer, Viramgam, with Civil Sub-Assistant Surgeon Dr. Bhicoabhai and private practioners Dr. Nagerdas, Byramji, Lalshanker and Tarachand, and Railway Medical Officers Dr. Ruben of Ahmedabad and Dr. Kantheker of Sabarmati, proceeded on the scene of accident and rendered every possible medical help, carried the passengers to Viramgam Civil dispensary, for further treatment where some of them were allowed to go home after the injuries were treated and others were detained for further treatment.

The rapidity with which medical aid reached the injured, saved the distress to a very great extent.

It is very gratifying to note that the Railway staff rendered every possible assistance to the injured and non-injured alike.—Yours, etc.,

A SUEVIVOR IN THE TRAIN.

Economic & Financial Review.

BY KRISTODAS.

Madras has done well in rousing itself, though late in the day, and protesting vigorously against the blundering and mischievous policy of the Government of India with regard to the management of the finances of the country and the tariff policy. Bombay has been carrying on the agitation almost single-handed since the last six months and more, since, in fact, the report of the Currency Committee saw the light of the day and it appeared that the Government were going to foist on this country one more of a series of financial absurdities which have been unfortunately too well known here. The efforts of Bombay were not backed up well by the other Presidencies and Provinces as they should have been. If such a support had come it is doubtful if even the obtuse indifference of the Government of India and the Secretary of State could have withstood the combined attack from the whole of India. Madras has however now come forward and her support is welcome though coming so late. The public meeting held there under the distinguished presidency of Mr. Jamal Mohomed on the 10th instant, passed resolutions which were almost a replica of the resolutions passed at the Bombay meeting. A strong protest was lodged against the action of the Government in selling Reverse Councils utterly disregarding Indian interests and in spite of unanimous condemnation of policy by Indian public opinion. The Government were requested to suspend immediately such sales which have caused unnecessary and unjustifiable losses to Government and serious injury to Indian trades and industries. Arguments against the sale of Reverse Councils have so often been repeated not only in these columns, but elsewhere that it is not necessary to go into them at this juncture again. The Finance Department of the Government of India have failed to realise properly by grave consequences of their policy or have failed to apprise the Secretary of State of the results of the antics of his financial advisers. The great stringency in the money-market and the orgy of speculation to be found in all the markets at the present time are more or less due to the sale of Reverse Councils which has drained away money from the market and induced a frenzy of speculation on the part of all and sundry, who could take advantage of the easy road to plenty made open for them by Government. It is now high time that the Government should get out of the position in which they have placed the country, even though it may affect their overvalued *Izzat*. The Madras public meeting had also a resolution condemning the policy of imposing.

Free Import of Gold in India.

With regard to criticisms levelled against the sale of Reverse Councils the Government of India take shelter behind the recommendations of the Report of the Currency Commission. Even this report however they have overlooked with regard to the question of gold. The Currency Committee definitely recommended unanimously that all the restrictions on the import of gold should be removed as soon as possible. The Government apply their own interpretation to this recommendation and think, that the time for the removal contemplated by the Committee has not yet arrived. The Madras public meeting well calls the free import of gold a natural means of solving exchange and currency difficulties and yet instead of adopting such natural means the Government rush after phantasmagoria leading the country on to we know not what a chasm and abyss. It is not the first time that a Committee of experts appointed by the Government has put forward definitely the claims of gold for solving the currency difficulties, but the Government have always turned a deaf ear to such suggestions and recommendations as the London financiers who have a large amount of influence in the India Office take care that India does not get the gold to which she is entitled by all claims of the equity and justice. The fiction that India was a sink of gold has been well exposed, both by the majority and minority reports, and yet the Government cannot make up their minds to do but bare justice to this country by the removal of restrictions on the imports of gold.

East Africa.

Just before the war and even sometimes during the war there was a talk of East Africa being reserved for the colonisation of Indians. If Europeans in South Africa can claim to have the first claim to that land, Indians in East Africa can with equal if not great reason lay claim to that land as it is from times immemorial that Indians have gone and settled there and done their level best to develop that land. Not only is there no intention now of setting apart East Africa for Indians as proposed by his Highness the Aga Khan once, but all the white population are securing means for deportation of Indians. Serious encroachments have been made upon the rights and privileges of Indian traders and if nothing is done to check the ruthless anti-Indian campaign all our trade built up by the efforts of generations will disappear. Millowners found during the war that both South and East Africa offered good fields for the disposal of their surplus products at handsome profits and there is no reason why such a market should be lost to this country just because the white population does not need any competition.

The Indian Merchants' Chamber has interested itself from the beginning in the East African question and sent several communications recently regarding the situation there. A reply has been received by them from the Commerce Department of the Government of India which does not give much hope for success. It is mentioned that the question is engaging the serious attention of the Government of India. This does not carry us much further nor another announcement that "they are in constant communication with the Secretary of State." Both of these things have happened so many times with regard to so many questions that they leave us without a flutter. The rest of the letter is a mere repetition of old history. In short unless Herculean efforts are made by the Indian people there is every possibility that while the Government of India are engaged in their pleasant pastime of conferring with the Secretary of State everything may be lost for Indian residents in East Africa.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, May 19th

		Bales
Total Days' Sales at Liverpool		6,000
,, Sales on Spec & for Exp.		...
,, Sales of East Indian		20
,, Imports (bales)		...
Am. Americans Spot		18.03
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels		31.50
New York 11 a.m. (As known to la	July	39.14
Liverpool at closing time)	Oct.	36.24
	Jan.	34.53
New Orleans 9 a.m	July	38.82
	Oct.	36.21

OPENING TONE AND PRICES:

Liverpool, May 20th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

May	24.96
June	..
July	24.65
Aug.	..
Sept.	..
Oct.	23.72
Nov.	..
Dec.	22.01
Jan.	22.77
Feb.	..
Mar.	23.25
April	..

Prices taken at 10 10 a.m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, May 19th.

Months	To-day's price
May	25.10
June	24.12
July	25.02
Aug.	24.82
Sept.	24.40
Oct.	24.19
Nov.	23.79
Dec.	22.48
Jan.	23.25
Feb.	23.00
Mar	22.76
April.	22.50

Tone.—Steady.

Liverpool, May 20th.

Months.	To-day's price.
May	24.69
July.	24.35
Oct.	23.58
Jan.	22.63

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, May 19th

M.G. Bengal Good	12.25
,, ,, Fully Good	13.00
,, ,, Fine	13.50
,, No. 1 Oomra Good	18.00
,, ,, Fully Good	18.00
,, ,, Fine	19.00
,, Broach Good	21.10
,, ,, Fully Good	21.60
,, ,, Fine	22.10
,, Scinde Good	12.07
,, ,, Fully Good	12.72
,, ,, Fine	13.22

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, May 19th

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports		6,000
Day's Export to Great Britain		8,000
,, to Continent		6,000
Futures at New York July		38.65
,, ,, Oct.		35.70
,, ,, Jan.		33.95
Spot Cotton at New York		43.70
,, ,, Orleans		40.50
Futures at New Orleans May		38.35
,, ,, Oct.		35.60
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)		16 6/8
Demand Bills		3.81.09
Silver Commercial Bars		69 3/4

New York, May 20th.

Futures at Nwe York July		38.76
,, ,, Oct.		35.75
,, ,, Jan.		33.06

MONEY MARKETS.

London, May 19th

Scates 3%	59 3/4
Bar Silver Spot	58 1/4
,, 2 months hence	58 1/8

Closing Tone of Silver:—Quiet Steady.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 7 per cent since 15th instant.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	6 13/16
,, Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	7
,, Fine Trade Bills 3 months	7 1/16
,, ,, ,, 6 ,,	7 1/2
Bar Gold (per oz.)	106/8
Interest day to day loans	5 1/4
,, 7 day market loans	5 1/2
Telegraphic Transfers	47 5/8
Consols 2½ %	39
Rupee Paper 3½ %	39 1/2
Indian Stock 3½ % (Sterling Loan)	39 1/2
Government Securities 2 ½ %	51 1/2
6x On London at Paris: France	51.15

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£73
Hongkong Bank	£115
National Bank	£54

WAR LOANS.

London, May 19th

Funding Loan 4 %	£69 1/2
Victory Loan 4 %	£70 1/4
5 % New	£86 7/16

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, May 19 h

WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe—82lbs Paid	94
Australian—61lbs. Paid	96

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs ex-Ship May-June Nominal	£42½
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex Ship May June Quoted	£36
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex Ship May June Sellers	£45½
Linseed, Argentine, (La Plata) June-July Buyers	£40
Rapeseed, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) May-June Sellers	£15
Coria Rapeseed:—May June Quoted	£40

METALS:

English best Selected Copper	£110
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£88
Copper Braziers	£121
Yellow Metal	1s4
Hard Spelter	£2
Corrugated Sheets	£65½

JAVA SUGAR:

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Aug.-Sept. Buyers	95
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Aug.-Sept. Buyers	96/8
Do. Do. Karachi Aug.-Sept. Buyers	97

RUBBER:

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure June-July Sellers	2/2½
Plantation First Latex Crepe June	2/0

BEEF AND MUTTON TALLOW:

London, May 19th.

Finest Australian Beef Tallow	93
,, Mutton	90
General Tone of Tallow Auction	Dull.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, May 21.

Fairly wide fluctuations have occurred in the Home markets resulting in the following differences on the week since 12th instant. In New York the July position to 20th instant shows an advance of 60 points, and the October position a decline of 18 points. In Liverpool to 20th instant July is 44 points lower and January 17 points lower. Both of these markets are irregular and are influenced by outside conditions. Wealther reports from America are said to be more faivourable, and if they continue so we may see a decline in New York, which would also affect Liverpool.

Locally the highest and lowest prices of the week up to 1 p.m. to-day for Fully Good Broach July August have been Rs. 452 and Rs. 433. On Saturday last the fluctuations were from Rs. 442 to Rs. 450½ and on Monday from Rs. 440½ to Rs. 452. On Tuesday the price varied from Rs. 443½ to Rs. 445, and on Wednesday from Rs. 443 to Rs. 446½. Yesterday the lowest was Rs. 435½ and the highest Rs. 437½ the market closing at Rs. Rs. 437½. Today the Marwadi bazaar opened at Rs. 436½ and at 1 p.m. was Rs 433½. Closing quotations are given below.

Daily changes have not been wide, and while there has been no permanent advance there has been no great pressure to sell. A fair business has been done at times in Broach July-August. Speculators buying and selling, but for the may settlement lettle has been done and the difference narrowed to about Rs. 3½ premium on July-August. It is now again Rs. 40. The local market does not pay much attention to Home advices, but it is more inclined to follow decline than a rise. What is really lacking is any strength, the heavy receipts, comparatively small shipment, absence of demand from Japan, and dear money forming a combination which the market seems unable to resist. That cotton is cheap here no one can deny, but the impetus is wanting to drive prices up.

Ready cotton has moved slowly the daily offtake being very moderate. Stapled styles continue in demand at full prices but for ordinary Oomras and Buyals the enquiry is poor Godown accommodation in Bombay is scarce and dear and cotton is accumulating up country, where prices are said to be giving way rapidly.

Market opened steady but declined gradually owing to scattered Japanese sellings heavy upcountry-arrivals and continued financial difficulties, at any rise. We do not expect any improvement in the market unless the Japanese much chants seem in the market.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

Fully Good Broach	April-May		Rs 436
Fully Good "roach	July-Aug		434
Fully Good Bengal	May		228
,, ,, ,,	July		247
Fine Oomras	May		289
,, ,,	July		306

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD.

QUOTATIONS, 21st MAY 1920.

		Rs.
Fully Good M.G. Bengal	May	233
Fully Good M.G. Bengal	July	243
Fully Good M.G. Broach	April-May	475
Fine M.G. Oomras	May	290
,, ,,	July.	306

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Descriptions.	Super-fine.	Fine	F.G.	Good	Delivery.
M.G. Bengal	—	255	235	210	Ready
M.G. Sind Punjab	—	250	235	210	—
M.G. Oomras No. 3.	342	312	282	—	—
General F. No. 1	412	387	337	—	—
M.G. Central No. 2.	387	387	312	—	—
M.G. Broach	—	510	490	475	—

WHEAT AND SEEDS QUOTATIONS.

Bombay May 21st 1920, 5-30 p.m.

Description	Basis Terms.	Rate Delivery
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-80	68 0 0	9 2 0
,, Cawnpore 70-80	65 0 0	8 0 0
,, Karachi Bengs	64 0 0	8 0 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	12 8 0	13 1 0
,, Cawnpore	12 8 0	13 1 0
,, Yellow Cawnpore	13 8 0	14 2 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	16 12 0	17 8 0
,, Thia	16 4 0	16 14 0
Teasseed, White 55-12	80 0 0	.....
,, Gajar 75-25	85 0 0	.....
,, Gajar 60-50	80 0 0	.....
,, Black	70 0 0	.....
Poppyseed, White	17 8 0	18 4 0
Groundnuts	99 8 0	.....
Mowraseed	8 4 0	.....
Barley	42 0 0	.....
Gingelseed	54 0 0	10 14 0

Forwards.

	Rs. a. p.
Wheat May	9 4 0
Linseed May	17 4 0
Linseed September	16 14 2
Wheat Aug.-Sep.	8 13 0

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 21st 1920

Market Rates

Bank Telegraphic	2 1 0
Bank Demand	2 1 1/8
Bills Acceptance Pay's	2 1 1/8
Fox Demand	505
American Dollars	255 1/2
Hongkong	214 1/2
Shanghai	388
Japan	125
Singapore	113 1/2

Market Steady.

BOMBAY CHINA AND YARN MARKET

Bombay, May 21st:

Rates per lb

	Rs.	a.	p.
Twist No. 20	1	0	6
Shaharji No. 10½	1	0	0
Currimbhoy No. 12½	1	3	6
Shaparji No. 6½	0	11	3
Japan No. 40/1	3	0	0
Do. No. 42/2	3	0	0
Do. No. 2/40	3	0	0

THE METAL MERCHANTS COMPANY.

Issued rates for Brass and Copper daily Quotations.

BRASS RATES.

Bombay, 21st May.

	per mod.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass	3/4	93	0	0
,,	1/0	92	0	0
,,	1 1/4	90	0	0
,,	1 1/2	82	0	0
,,	1 3/4	80	0	0
,,	2/0	69	0	0

COPPER RATES.

Bombay, 21st May

	per mod.	Rs.	a.	p
Coopper.	3/4	84	0	0
,,	1/0	84	0	0
,,	1 1/4	84	0	0
,,	1 1/2	84	0	0
,,	1 3/4	84	0	0
,,	2/0	84	0	0
Japanies Coopper-brass		83	0	0
Panch t-ka joint		25	0	0
Copper English-Brass		65	0	0
Brass-Bars		36	0	0

PIECE-GOODS.

BOMBAY, May 21.

The Cloth Market has been dull and quiet during the past week. The demand has been conspicuous by its absence and rupee rates of some well known cloths have therefore given way to some extent. Up-country buyers have been holding aloof at present. Dealers have not been transacting business amongst themselves as there is not much inducement. But if sellers were to reduce their quotations substantially a fair amount of buying would result and several lots would change hands in the bazaar at once. Merchants are fully aware that the rates ruling here are far below the replacing costs in Manchester, apart from the risks of the fluctuations in the rate of exchange and the state of the market at the time the goods would arrive here It is therefore to their advantage to purchase locally thoose styles that could be had at reasonable rates and there are several dealers who are waiting for such an opportunity. With the unfavourable rate of exchange; fresh arrivals will be dearer than expected, and if the demand is not brisk, the margin of profit will have to be reduced to effect sales. The movement of goods has been checked by the lack of facilities by rail. The tightness in the money market has continued in the commercial centres.

The Manchester Market has been steady with very little business passing. Makers have not been anxious about fresh business, unless at full rates.

GREYS.

Dewhurts' Grey shirtings have been easie by eight annas per piece in the absence of enquiry. 45 inches Red End Shirtings have been scarce and fetch good value. Pepperell drills have been firm and steady and Jaconets a shade easier. A rise in Jaconets is expected shortly as soon as the demand sets in 30 inches by 18 yards low quality Mulls are out of stock. Local Mill cloths have been dull owing to the absence of demand. Sheetings have been quoted at Re. 1-8 to Re. 1-11 and shirtings at Re. 1.10 to Re. 1-14 per lb. No sales have been made by the mills.

Japanese cloths have been light in stock No. 3800 is quoted at Rs. 33, but fresh shipments invoiced at Rs. 29 are due to arrive.

WHITES.

A decline has been noticeable in nainsooks to the extent of four annas per piece in well kown cloths of 27 and 28 inches by 18 yards, 19 yards mulls in wider widths have gained three annas per piece. White shirtings have shewn some improvement. White Jaconets have been selling in retail quantities at last rates.

The quotations for the leading shops of Greys and Whites are as under:—

GREY SHIRTINGS—

	Ins.	Yds.	Rs.	as.	ps
Ralli's Fari No. 2000	39 × 37½	8	17	0	0
,, 100000	45 × ,,		20	0	0
,, No 33000	45 × ,,		17	8	0
,, 2800	37 × ,,		14	8	0
Graham's No. 2730	39 × ,,		16	0	0
,, "Yellow Horse"	43 × 39	11	.....		
,, No 2310	44 × 38½		.....		
Dewhurst's "BBB"	38 × ,,		27	12	0
,, "BP"	38 × ,,		23	4	0
,, ,, Rupee No 5	39 × ,,		21	8	0
Bates' No. 12338'	41 × 37½	8	35	0	0
Bombay Co's No. 2580	44 × 38½		18	0	0
,, No. 1500	39 × 37½	8	16	12	0
,, No. 5600	38 × 37½	8	14	8	0
Ritchie's No. 510	39 × 37½	8	16	8	0
,, ,, 4462	41 × ,,		17	4	0
,, ,, 1566	33 × 37/37½		10	0	0
Forbes ,, 551	38 × 37½	8	.....		
Lyon's "Shunker"	39 × ,,		16	12	0
Fleming's No. 1905	48 × 36		23	0	0

GREY DRILLS—

Pepperell "Dragon"	29 × 40		33	0	0
Ralli's Masjid No. 425	36 × 40		21	8	0
Mitsui's "Elephant"	29 × 40		20	0	0

GREY JACONETS—

Ralli's No 18	45 × 22		10	12	0
,, ,, 18	40 × 22		9	12	0
,, ,, 138	40 × 22		8	12	0
,, ,, 636	44 × 22		9	12	0

GREY MULLS—

Ralli's No. 1030	30 × 18		.....		

WHITE SHIRTINGS—

Liepmann's No. 1500	32 × 42		33	4	0
H.B.T.C. 40000	36 × 40		41	0	0
H.B.T.C. 33,000	,, ,,		39	0	0
Lyon's C. 4006	,, ,,		.....		
Ralli's No. 9889	33 × 40		.....		
Forbes' K.B. 100	36 × 40		.....		
,, 151	33 × 40		.....		
Fleming's No 7182	36 × 20		10	2	0

WHITE JACONETS—

Bombay Co.'s Flower	36 × 20		21	2	0

WHITE MULLS—

Ralli's No. 6	41 × 18		19	0	0
,, No. 60	46 × 18		11	0	0
,, No. 600	51 × 18		12	0	0
,, No. 6000	60 × 18		13	8	0
,, No. 88	58 × 20		10	12	0
,, No. 1270	27 × 18		5	12	0
,, Nos. 50/55/60/40,"45"	50 × 18		.....		
,, No 818	39 × 20		11	8	0
,, No 250 (6 lines)	54 × 20		.....		
,, No 350 (6 lines)	,,		16	8	0
,, No 335 (6 lines)	60 × 20		17	8	0
,, No 425 (6 lines)	,,		18	8	0
,, No 1440	36 × 20		8	12	0
Ritchie's No 1260	27 × 18		5	12	0
,, No 119	37 × 18		7	0	0
,, No 229	42 × 18		7	8	0
,, No 339	47 × 18		8	0	0
,, M/MMM 39," 44," 49"	54 × 19		9	4	0
,, No. 95	58 × 20		10	8	0
,, No. 66999	40 × 18		8	0	0
,, No. 86999	,, ,,		8	0	0
,, No. 775	40 × 18		7	12	0
,, No. 875	45 × 18		8	4	0
,, No. 975	50 × 18		8	12	0
,, No. 615	,, ,,		9	4	0
Graham's "Baloon"	58 × 20		10	8	0
,, Nos. 9/99/999/40"45"	50 × 19		.....		
,, No. 9999	55 × 19		.....		
,, No. 142	34 × 18		11	4	0
,, No. 420	36 × 18		16	8	0
Macdonald's No. 64	58 × 20		.....		
Greaves' No. 5060	27 × 18		5	10	0
Fleming's No 8080	,, ,,		5	8	0

WHITE NAINSOOKS—

Ralli's No. 7070/9090	27 × 18		7	8	0
,, Nos 61/81	,, ,,		.....		
,, No. 1900	,, ,,		5	12	0
,, No. 39620 T.B.	38 × 22		10	0	0
Graham's Nos. 88/8888	28 × 18		7	12	0
,, 95950/97970	,, ,,		.....		
,, "Saraswati"	38 × 18		.....		
,, "Tippoo" W/WWW	34 × 18		9	6	0
,, No. 50000	,, ,,		10	6	0
,, Nos. 33340/33350/	,, ,,		.....		
,, No. 38360	,, ,,		11	6	0
Lyon's Nos. 4545/5650/6767	26 × 18		.....		
Greaves' Nos. 30000/50000	,, ,,		7	8	0
,, No. 8000 T.B.	38 × 22		10	0	0
Ritchie's Nos 3503/4510/552026	× 18		.....		
S. W. & Co's. Nos. 5800/5820	,, ,,		.....		
"Motor Car"	26 × 18		.....		
Bombay Co's ZZ/ZZZZ	26 × 18		7	8	0

The above quotations are on bazaar terms, with discount of 3½ per cent. on Grey Goods and 4 per cent on White Goods.

CURRENT BANK RATES

England	7	per cent	Apl.	1920
France	5	per cent	Apl. 8	1920
Germany	5	per cent	Dec. 28	1914
Russia	3	per cent	July 28	1914
Italy	5	per cent	Nov. 11	1915
Netherlands	4½	per cent	July 1	1914
Belgium	5	per cent	Aug. 20	1915
Austria-Hungary	5	per cent	April 10	1917
Sweden	6½	per cent	an 21	1914
Spain	6	per cent	Oct. 23	1914
India { Bombay	5	per cent	May 13	1920
India { Bengal	7	per cent	ret. 12	1920
India { Madras	9	per cent	Apl 15	1920

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM COMPANY.

Bombay May 6th.

Rising Sun Brand Bulk Loose per 8 Imperial	..Gallons	Rs.	6 3 6
Rising Sun Brand New Tins	..per pair	,,	7 15 6
Swan Brand Bulk Loose per 8 Imerial	..Gallons	,,	4 10 6
Swan Brand New Tins	..per pair	,,	6 8 6
Anchor Tins	..per pair	,,	8 2 6
Rising Sun Cases	..per case	,,	8 13 6
Anchor Cases	..per case	,,	6 15 6

RECEIPTS OF COTTON.

Receipts of various growths of Cotton at Bombay compared with the corresponding periods in the previous season:—

Growths.	Full week ending 20th May. 1920.	Total to date since September 1st. 1919/20.	1918/19.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Khandesh	4 984	335 658	166 097
Central India	2 722	168 920	129 516
Barsee and Nugger	2 103	189 252	82 771
Hyderabad Gaorani	3 330	120 430	80 237
Berar	21 353	541 458	351 085
Central Provinces	8 646	238 740	172 155
Total Oomras	43 144	1 594 467	981 861
Dhollera	16 702	185 739	40 813
Broach	24 413	262 208	187 108
Compta ans Dharwar	3 068	91 878	74 852
Western-Northerns'	6 815	82 332	49 646
Bengals NW. Provinces Rajputana	244	108 284	76 465
	775	45 190	31 088
Sind-Punjab	7 649	351 547	368 751
Canada	300	4 188	7 049
Persian	28	2 403	2 278
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	2 656	30 435	46 901
American	Nil	Nil	1 265
Egyptian	Nil	Nil	121
Other sorts	95	12 920	9 656
Total	105 222	2 783 899	1 877 864

PETROLEUM.

THE STANDARD OIL COMPANY'S QUOTATIONS.

Snowflake	..150°	at Rs.	11 0 0	per case
White Rose	..150°	,,	11 8 0	,,
Chester	..125°	,,	10 12 0	,,
Monkey	..125°	,,	8 8 0	,,
Monkey Tins	..125°	,,	8 2	0 2 tins.
Elephant Tins	..125°	,,	7 15	0 2 ,,
Elephant Bulk	..125°	,,	6 3	0 8 Imp. Gals

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, May 21.

Bar Gold Ready Rs. 22-3-0.

EXCNANGE

T. T. on London 2/1.
D. D. on London 2/1 1/8
Credit 3 Msd/a 2/2 1/4
D. D. on Paris 515
Credit 3 Msd/a 590.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 120.
60 D/st D/p Japan Rs. 110 n.
American Cross rate $3.81½.
Paris Cross rate Frcs. 53.60.
London Silver spot d. 58½.
London Silver forward d. 58

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. Loan 88.
5½ per cent War Loan due 1920-22 99.
4 per cent. Conversion loan 81.
4 per cent. Terminable loan 91
3½ per cent. Paper 59.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated 64.
4 per cent. Port Trust Short dated 64½.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated 63.
4 per cent. Municipal Short dated 90.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust long dated 63.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 88.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 91½ to 92½.

BANK RATES.

Bank of Bombay 8 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 7 per cent.
Bank of Madras 8 per cent.

SHARES.

Market closed firm with bears covering.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Ah. Advance 2450, x.d. Bombay Dyeing 3280, Bombay United 2200 Bradbury 800, Century 1165, Central India 4950, Colaba Land 2990 Crecent 670, Currimbhoy 1190, David 1490, Edward Sassoon 620 x.d., Fazulbhoy 1750, Finlay 1275, Ind. Bleaching 270, Ind. Malwa630, Jamshed Mfg 355, Kastoorchand 2425 Kohinoor 3850, M. Petit 6000, Mqdhavrao Scindia 400, Morarji 6100, New Great 1015 New City 3800, Pearls 1255, Shapurji 342/8, Simplex 950, Standard 3100, Swadeshi 4920, Tata Mill 2750, Vishnu Cotton 1650 x.d., Alcok 950, B. Burma 810, B. Burma N. I. 300 Bt. Burma Pet: 22/4, B. Steam 480, Bundi Cement 53, Katni Ory. 315, Katni Def; 1600, Tata Iron Ordy 195, Tata Iron Defd. 1080, Tata Hydro 1200, Tata Oil 465, Scindia Steam 10 pr., Tata Bank 54.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, May 21.

Since our last report our market ruled stronger throughout the week with good demand chiefly by Exporters and with strong advices from all quarter sprices for ready sugars have been further advanced by three rupees per cwt, all round. Forward positions are also in good demand in sympathy with ready sugars and with Importers buying back, a fair quantity changed hands in White Java July-September shipment at 85s. to 93s. per cwt. Free Bombay Harbour, Karachi and Calcutta markets are stronger with good demand by Exporters and prices advanced. Java market keeps very strong with good demand from India, China, and America and prices have gone up considerably. The reason of America buying sugar so largely is due to prohibition of Drinks of all spirits.

The following are the Bazar rates and stocks:—

T. M. O. Rs. 50 equal to 92s. F. B. Harbour stocks 60,000 bags.
Brown no stocks.
Soft Rs. 47 equal to 85s. F. B. Harbour stocks 12,000 bags.
Mauritius Rs. 49-8. Stock 60,000 bags.
S.S. Iran arrived from Mauritius wit 18,500 bags.

SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 20.

There was less activity in market generally to-day prices of jute were fairly well maintained and a strong demand sprang up during afternoon for Northbrooks which advanced to Rs. 87/8 but latter eased of to Rs. 86. Inquiry for coal shares continues with prices remaining very steady Jasnadihs and Caledonian were in strong demand former rising to Rs. 15/8 with buyers over. In miscellaneous market Bengal Bridge and Bolts were asked for and advanced to Rs. 15/4 premium. Cotton shares ruled fairly steady with a big turnover in Dunbar. Sugar shares were weaker. The following were the closing quotations:—

Coal:—Baraboni 17, Bokaro and Ramghur 23/4, Burrakur 48/12, Caledonian 12, Doogdha 12/4, Empire 12/12 Enquitable 48/8, Fularibad 14/8, Ghusick 25/12, Gopalichuck 13/12, Huntodih 17, Jasnadih 15/8, Kosoonda 33, Kessurgarh 34, Patmohna 16/8, Sendra 35/4, South Govindpur 10/6.

Jute:—Anglo-India 400, Century 12/4, Howrah 46, Kamarhatty 988, Kanknarrah 768, Kinnison 1,325, Lansdowne 446, Northbrook 86, Reliance 48/12.

Tea:—Tukvar 300.

Miscellaneous:—Assam Sugar 10/4, Bank of Bengal 1,745, Bengal Bridge and Bolts 14/4 prem, British India Corporation 204, Burman Finance and Mining 12/4, Cawnpore Sugar 450 Cliveden Coke 14, Central Provinces Cement 11/14, Dunbar Cotton 656, Hatirkool Oil 15/8, Karnani Industrial Bank 5/4 prem, Kesboram Cotton 20/8, Lidian Iron and Steel new 2/8 prem, Marshall Sons 11 New Savan Sugar 16/4, Pioneer Sugar 19/8, Ryam Sugar 36/8, Somastipore Sugar 18 Tata Industrial Bank 38 prem Titaghur Paper 415, Thorneycroft (India) 3/8 prem, Walter Lock Ltd. 10/8.

Government paper three and half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 58/12 small lots at 59/2. War Bonds (short loans) 99/6 per cent. 1925 at 93/8 per cent. and 1328 at 100/6 per cent.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Friday 21st May 1920.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Burma Maru	.. Kobe	N F	..O S Kaisha
C/R Frelneis	.. Karachi	N F	..Graham & Co
D/E Irrawadi	.. N F	N F	..M M & Co
E Homayun	.. Red Sea	31-5	..T M & Co
F Koweat	.. Jeddah	25-5	..T M & Co
H Bashayan	.. N F	N F

Phone No. 2628.

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Renew your Strength and Vigor to both Body and Mind by taking

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(Speedy cure for—) Nervous and Functional Debility, Physical Exhaustion, Anaemia, Loss of Memory, Brain Fag, Low Spirits, Confusion of Ideas, Loss of Vigor, Neuralgia, Headache, Muscular and Local Weakness, Palpitation, Neurasthenia, Premature Decay, Sleeplessness and all other Nervous Complaints.

It thoroughly invigorates the Brain Nerves and Muscles—communicates a healthy tone to the system and gives Vigor to every organ—excites appettie and prompts digestion of food. Sold by all Well-known Chemists at Rs. 3 per bot. or M. T. MADON & Co., Crawford Market, BOMBAY.

ANY CHANCE FOR ME?

DR. ADAM'S AGUE SPECIFIC SURE RADICAL CURE FOR

Malaria, Influenza, Intermittent and All Sorts of Fevers.

NON-CO-OPERATION.

MR. KOOR'S RESIGNATION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I beg to send you the enclosed, which I hope you will be good enough to insert in your esteemed journal.

As will be seen from my letter resigning my position as Secretary of the Central Khilafat Committee of India, I have fully stated my reasons for taking the step. I only hope that better counsels will yet prevail and the Mussalman community saved from a situation which does not augur well for the future. Thanking you in anticipation, I remain.—Yours, etc.,

BADRUDIN ABDULLA KOOR.

Bombay, May 20, 1920.

Miya Mahomed Haji Jan Mahomed Chotani, Esq.,
President, Central Khilafat Committee,
BOMBAY.

Sir,

It is with a profound sense of responsibility that I write this letter, and I am sure that you as well as my colleagues on the Committee will extend to it such attention as it merits.

It was just after the Armistice was signed that I began to write in the local Press on the question of the Khilafat and the protection of the Holy Places of Islam. My first letter on the question of the Khilafat was addressed by me to the Raja Saheb of Mahmudabad who was then acting as President of the Moslem League. A session of the Moslem League was held in December 1918 at Delhi. At that session, I believe my letter was placed before the members present. For some reason or other the Raja Saheb did not preside on that occasion and the address of welcome was given by Dr. Ansari of Delhi.

You will remember that the said address was forfeited by an order of Sir Michael O'Dwyer, the then Lieut.-Governor of Punjab. Shortly after that, a public meeting of the Mussalmans of Bombay was held when I took the earliest opportunity of protesting against the unjust and arbitrary order of the said Lieut. Governor. You will thus see that I have been from the very beginning in favour of carrying on in every possible manner a constitutional agitation for securing the just and religious demands of the Mussalmans of India in reference to the Khilafat question and protection of the Holy Places of Islam.

In the beginning of 1919 the Bombay Khilafat Committee was formed and established, and later on, the Central Khilafat Committee of India came into existance and I have had the honour of acting as Hon. Secretary of both these Committees. I may say that the work I had done on both these Committees had been a work of love and honour to me and upto now, I have not found that the activities of both these Committees have been any other than on constitutional lines. I may add that in my several public speeches and the communications I have addressed to the Press, I have been emphatic in advising my Mussalman brethren to continue this constitutional agitation till our objects were secured.

I take this opportunity of putting on record my appreciation and gratitude of the zeal which you and my colleagues in the Khilafat Committee have displayed for espousing the Moslem cause and of the invariable courtesy and assistance I have received from all sides thus rendering my task smooth.

You know that at the meeting of the Central Khilafat Committee of India held last month on the motion of Mr. Gandhi, a special Committee consisting of Messrs. Gandhi, Shaukat Ali, Moulana Abul Kalam Azad and yourself was appointed in order to report within 24 hours the methods to be adopted for non-co-operation with the British Government in India and that report was duly submitted and adopted next day. I had hardly any time then to consider the pros and cons of this important subject as the report was not previously circulated and was proposed and adopted in unnecessary haste. However on deep and mature consderation of the said report I have come to the conclusion that the methods advocated in the said report are highly dangerous and if they are acted upon by the Mussalmans of India we shall be driving the whole community towards certain disaster. I have come to this conclusion after deep and anxious thought and I firmly believe that the methods proposed are not only unconstitutional but positively dangerous to the best interests of the Mussalman community of India. To make my views clear and definite you will permit me to discuss each separate point in seriatim.

Firstly, in reference to the giving up of titles, I should like to state that there is no objection to it, because in doing so we shall be impressing on the British Government the intensity of the religious feelings of the Mussalman community on the question of the Khilafat. By adopting this course we shall be fully within our constitutional rights.

As regards the question of resignations of civil appointments in Government service, I am of opinion that though this may not be unconstitutional it will only act as a great blow to the status of the Mussalman community in the administration of the country. As things stand at present, our community does not command a higher share in the civil administration of the country beyond 2 or 3 per cent of the appointments. In some parts of India, for example in Sind, the percentage is barely one. The real causes of it are our backward state in education and the keen competition of the Hindu and other communities, who in this matter are far advanced. It must therefore, be seriously questioned whether we can afford to sacrifice our share however small it may be, and status in the Civil administration of the country without obtaining any chance of corresponding gain or advantage. Supposing we were to give up our civil appointments, in what way would the Government be embarrassed and in what manner would their position be affected. Clearly enough the members of the other communities will rush in to fill up the vacancies caused by the resignations of the Mussalmans and consequently by doing so, we cannot possibly bring any pressure upon Government to accede to our demands. Further we are not in a position to compensate or help the Mahomedans who will thus permanently suffer in loss of income and our action in this direction will further accentuate the poverty and the misery of our brethren. It must also be membered that if our Hindu brethren were to fill up the vacancies caused by the resignations of the Indian Mussalmans the result will end in friction between the Hindu and Mussalman communities and the present happy unity between the Hindus and Mussalmans will be imperilled and all our efforts in this direction will be nullified. After all we are human beings we are not angels.

Coming to the question of Mussalman soldiers in the Army, I may say that this action is wholly unconstitutional and is sure to lead to very serious results. According to the Indian Penal Code, it is not permissible to tamper with the loyalty of the King's soldiers. By our calling upon them to resign we shall be trespassing the bounds of constitutional law; consequently we shall be doing an unconstitutional and an illegal act. Besides, there are also Military Laws which will come in direct conflict without action. But suppose that by our proposed policy a certain percentage of Mussalman soldiers leave the army, the gaps will be filled up by members of Sikh or other Hindu communities. I really do not see in what way Government will be inconvenienced or embarrassed. The same remarks apply to the Police.

Coming to the non-payment of taxes, I may say that this is both impracticable and injurious to the best interests of the Mussalmans in India. Suppose a Mussalman Zamindar or a property holder refused to pay Government taxes. The result would be that his property would be either confiscated or sold by public auction at a price that will tempt purchasers for it among the Hindu and other communities with the result that while the Mussalman community will suffer, the non-Moslems will derive decided advantages and benefits from it ultimately leading to a certain friction between Hindus and Mussalmans.

As for the Municipal taxes the same remarks would apply with this difference that as these taxes are levied for service rendered to the rate-payers it would be impossible for Mussalmans to be without these services. Suppose a house-owner in Bombay refused to pay the Municipal tax he would be at once deprived of his water supply, "halalkhore" and other services and if he still persists his effects would be sold by public auction and purchased by Hindus and other non-Moslems.

Now what is the situation? If you carefully analyse this method you will find that no pressure could be brought to bear upon Government by the non-payment of taxes but while the Mussalmans will undergo untold suffering, other communities will derive considerable benefit at the cost of our community.

I do maintain that Mussalmans should always be ready to make great sacrifices for the defence of their Holy Faith but if by making certain sacrifices there is no possibility of corresponding advantages to them then I submit that it is futile to go in for embarking on rash and indiscreet acts that would surely prove injurious to the best interests of the Mussalman community.

We Indian Mussalmans in our present condition cannot afford to have continuous friction with the British Government. And if you embark on this ruinous course, I am afraid we may have to suffer even long after the Khilafat controversy terminates. It is clear that the Non-Co-operation Report emphasises that the Indian Mussalmans should refrain from violence and bloodshed. But those, who are fully acquainted with Mussalman temperament and feeling and who see that the Indian atmosphere is at present charged with religious excitement and fervour, will hesitate to believe that this advice wil be acted upon if non-co-operation is to be made a living factor. It is possible for an intellectual personality like that of Mr. Gandhi to control his passions but I do not expect that a large and unwieldy community of uneducated and highly sensitive people goaded to disappointment and despair by the apathy of Great Britain and its Allies in the Khilafat question will ever do so. The risk therefore is clear. I firmly believe that by putting the progressive stages of non-co-operation into operation, our country will be submerged itno chaos and confusion and the substantial work hitherto done by the Khilafat committee on constitutional lines will all be undone.

In conclusion, I pray that our agitation should be continued on constitutional lines and our campaign against the injustice done to the Moslem cause by Great Britain and the Allies should continue till our just aims and objects are attained. By God's grace we can continue this kind of agitation indefinitely for any length of time even from generation to generation, and we are bound to win the laurels of victory as our cause is just and righteous. I am afraid, however that if the Report in reference to non-operation is acted upon we shall run the risk of our activities being prematurely brought to an end. I am ready there are signs that Government are taking steps to limit our activities in certain centres. An order was issued by Government last week at Delhi prohibiting the calling of public meetings except with the previous consent of the local authorities in that city. This I believe a small hint. But the Khilafat Committee can easily see that our activities will be either curtailed or stopped by Government if any untoward events take place in any part of India. These few remarks of mine are meant not only for the Khilafat Committee but also for the Mussalman public who should be kept informed of the different stand points of the question of non-co-operation.

Sir, I beg to offer my hearty thanks to the Central Khilafat Committee as well as to my Mussalman brethren in general who have honoured me by reposing their confidence in me. But I dare not misuse this confidence as a true Mussalman. I must give out my sincere opinion even at the risk of displeasure of some people. As I have frankly stated above that the non-co-operation as embodied in the said Report and adopted by a Resolution of the Central Khilafat Committee held a month ago will prove injurious to the best interests of the Mussalmans of India and as it is not constitutional as pointed out by me above, I cannot in consistence with my conscience continue to act as the Honorary Secretary of the Central Khilafat Committee of India. It is indeed with intense grief and great reluctance that I sever my connection with the Central Khilafat Committee of India and I pray to God that He may inspire the Committee with ideals and actions on the Khilafat question which will be fruitful of success and fulfil the noble and religious aims and objects, for which it was formed.

Please acknowledge this letter and oblige,

I beg to remain,

Sincerely yours,

BADRUDIN ABDULLA KOOR.

Bombay, 12th May, 1920.

IMPERIAL FOREST SERVICE.

Applications are invited from the natives India and Burma for about 15 probationer ships for the Imperial Forest Service in Indi and 3 in Burma. Applications should addressed to the Secretary to the Govern ment of India, Department of Revenue an Agriculture, Simla, through the Revenu Secretary of the local Government concerne in the case of residents in British India an through the Political Officer or Agent in th case of residents in Indian states in the pres cribed form and must reach Simla not late than June 15th in the case of application from India and June 20th in the case application from Burma.

Copies of the regulations and of the form of application may be obtained from the Secretary to the Government of India, Revenue and Agriculture Department, the venue Secretaries to the Governments of th Punjab, the United Provinces, Bengal, Bom bay, Madras, Burma, Bihar and Orissa; th Chief Commissioners of Assam, the Centra Provinces, Coorg, Ajmere, Delhi; the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor General, North-West Frontier Province; th Agent to the Governor-General, Baluchista and Political Officers of Indian States.

Applications from officers already in th public service, whether as probationers or a permanent establishment, will not be en tertained.

Candidates, who from their papers and from the remarks made by local Governments or Political Officers or Agents, in forwardin their applications, appear prima facie, to suitable will be summoned by the Govern ment of India to undergo a written qualifiin examination in English (the test will be precis writing as well as by an essay: deduc tions of marks will be made for faults writing and spelling) and Mathematics (Arthmetic: Algebra up to and includin the Binomial theorem: Plane Trigonometry up to and including the solution of triangl and theory and use of Logarithms.)

SEATS IN THE HOUSE.

In the various comments on the little quarrel as to a corner seat in the House of Commons and the right of tenure says a London daily, we have not seen it mentioned that there is one case in which a member may retain, as long as he sits in the House, a particular seat. Any member who has been thanked by the House in his place, a distinction more common of old than in these days, has a right always to occupy that place for the rest of his membership, and that right has been confirmed by succeeding Speakers.

Beyond this there are no "rights," as was discovered when Cobbett usurped Peel's seat as Leader of the Opposition, and a search of precedents showed that there was no warrant for the ejection of the intruder.

The Corporation of Madras have enhanced the charge for water used in excess of free al lowance from one rupee to one rupee four annas with effect from April 1920.

"NO MADNESS FOR MADNESS."

ADVICE TO CITIZENS.

Writing on the recent Delhi Notification under the Seditions Meetings Act and muzzling orders on the Press there, "Young India" wites:—

The first repressive move in connection with the Khilafat movement has commenced at Delhi in shape of a notification under the Seditions Meetings Act and a gradual muzzling of the Muslim Press. We are not surprised at this. We must expect the Government to anticipate every move of the Committee and expect it to thwart the scheme of non-co-operation. Nor can the Government be blamed for it so long it acts wisely and temperately. But the people must be prepared for the Government even to lose its senses, become panicky and adopt insane measures. O'Dwyerism may erupt anywhere any day. The people must be prepared for all contingencies. The preparation is simple. They must not lose their heads on any account whatsoever. They must not be angry. They must not play into the hands of mischief makers and answer Government madness with madness. No one should act on his own responsibilty. It should be remembered that civil dis obedience is not to be offered, at any rate at this stage, in connection with the Khilafat movement. Non-co operation too has not yet commenced. Every Government order must be strictly obeyed, all rules and laws faithfully carried out. Then and then only is non-co-operation likely to succeed. All the laws of war are applicable to this great struggle. An army moves silently, calmy and deliberately. No unit acts on its own responsibility. Discipline is the watchword of success. So must it be with the Khilafat army of peace. Its strokes will be sure and certain only when there is no violence in the face of the greatest provocation. The Government is not bound by any rule of non-violence. Indeed, the last resort of a Government is violence. The leaders must be prepared for prosecutions, internments, imprisonment etc. Others must be ready to take their places. Then, when we have proved ourselves by going through the process of purification, will victory come, not till then.

ASSASSINS BAULKED

LATVIAN PREMIER ESCAPES FROM THIRD ATTEMPT ON HIS LIFE.

Reuter's Agency learns that the Lettis Press Bureau has received a telegram stating that an attempt on the life of the Latvia Prime Minister, M. Ulmanis, was made whil he was engaged in an electoral campaign the Walk district, says the London paper.

The criminals, who are presumed to Communists acting in concert with Russia had placed pyroxiline under a pine tree. Th charge exploded and felled the tree acros the road, but fortunately it did not hit th car in which M. Ulmanis was travelling.

The car was stopped, however, and the cri minals opened rifle fire, to which the occu pants of the car replied, whereupon the as sailants took to flight and disappeared the wood.

The Prime Minister was not hurt in this the third attempt on his life.

PARISH CLERK AT 14.

A boy of 14 named Ernest Brown was appointed parish clerk at a vestry meeting of St. Barnabas Church, Pleasleyhill, Mansfield, on Saturday in mail week.

It was reported that the boy had done good work in various church offices during the absence of the vicar, the Rev. A. J. Hatfield, who served as a chaplain with the British forces in Russia.

BHARAT ITIHASA SANSHODHAK MANDALA.

The eighth annual gathering of the Bharat Itihasa Sanshodhaka Mandala (Indian Historical Research Institute, Poona) comes off on 26, 27 and 28th May, 1920, and will be held in the new buildings of the Mandal. Important papers from scholars are expected and will also be supplemented by an exhibition of historical objects of interest, viz., pictures, copper plates inscriptions, papers, documents, etc. Rao Bahadur Sane will preside. The members are cordjally invited to attend. The reading of the annual report, etc., will also take place. Non-members desiring to attend may communicate with the Secretaries.

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THE PROGRESSIVE HOUSE.

HUMAINITARIAN MOVEMENT IN AMERICA.

Sir,—I have received a letter by the last mail from Miss MacClure Clarke of St. Louis, U. S. A., dated the 11th April, 1920, in which she gives me most interesting news which I hope will be read with admiration by your readers. She writes in the said letter as under:—

"I am mailing you some literature in which you may be interested. St. Louis, with a population of about 800,000, is one of the most backward cities in U. S. as far as humane work goes. At X'mas, however, a few months ago, we were given an 8 acre bird-sanctuary by a Catholic Cemetery Association and a few days ago our Police Chief Mr. Martin O'Brien, made a ruling against the use of air guns and cat rifles by boys in the city. This makes a great change in a hitherto indifferent public opinion. The order of Mr. O'Brien is published in the press which is as follows:—

Boys with air rifles who have been shooting at birds, chickens and even horses in different parts of the city are to be suppressed by the police.

Chief O'Brien yesterday issued an order against the use of air rifles and cat rifles. He says the practice is not only against the law and dangerous to pedestrians but also infringes on the Federal migratory bird law. Weapons found in possession of boys will be taken away and broken up by the police and the boys given a lecture and sent home, unless they become unruly, in which event they will be sent to the Juvenile Court.

Besides this, Chief A. J. Frodick of the F Department, Great Falls, Montana U. S. A., on February 24th 1920, was instrumental in pensioning for life "Dewey" the last of their horses, the city about to instal automobile fire trucks. Dewey (horse) had served for 17 years. He was given a banquet with over 100 guests of distinction—Mayor, State Officers etc. I hope the time will come when all aged or infirm work—animals will be pensioned and thus end their days in peace, love and comfort, instead of being kicked out to die or slowly starved to death by traders and huxters, without conscience, or without mercy. The "Daily Magazine" of St. Louis has published the account about the banquet which I hope will be interesting to your readers.

Seventeen years in the service of the fire department of this city recently were terminated for "Dewey", a 25-year-old fire horse, with civic ceremonies that included a public banquet, numerous speeches of felicitation and an official proclamation issued by Mayor Newman.

"The city of Great Falls returns to you, thanks and such gifts as may be given in appreciation—green pasture and running water in the summer time and a warm stall and the food you love when blasts of winter blow, and freedom from bridle and harness forever", the Mayor's proclamation said, after reciting the service the old horse had performed for the city.

(Women and little children have slept in security", it declared and ("hundreds of thousands of dollars" have been saved by the fidelity of the animal.

More than 100 guests were present, including city and State officials. Dewey, decked in rosettes and ribbons, stood at the head of the speakers' table, beneath a big horseshoe. His dinner consisted of oats, with a dessert of sugar.

Except as far as the sugar was concerned, Dewey maintained throughout the ceremony an air of unconcealed boredom.

These are the humane activities of America. Will our Indian friends who claim to possess the privilege of being merciful learn a lesson of humanity from our American friends and also Government and Native State officials pass humane orders similar to those cited above?—Yours, etc.,

CHHAGANLAL P. NANAVATY,
Secretary,
Bombay Humanitarian League.
Humanitarian League Office,
309 Shroff Bazar,
Bombay No. 2,
May, 18.

CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT AT DOHAD.

(From a Correspondent.)

DOHAD, May 19.

A public meeting was held at Dohad in the municipal hall, yesterday evening, Mr. Maganlal Mansukhlal presiding. Rao Bahadu Ambashankar N. Mulji of Broach, the honorary divisional organizer of the co-operative societies", delivered an interesting address on "The utility and advisability of the co-operative movement" before the residents of Dohad. He clearly explained to the audience the necessity of such a movement and the benefits resulting therefrom. He said that the money deposits in "co-operative credit societies" was quite safe, and could fetch a fair amount of interest, and it was at the same time utilized in doing public good. Thus, the advisability of starting co-operative societies was undoubted, and the money deposited could reap a double fruit. He also gave an interesting idea of the work done by the various societies in his own place Broach and promised his help in the matter, whenever necessary. The lecturer concluded after appealing to the leading magnates of the town to take interest in the matter and to render help in the cause of the agriculturists.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

S. S. Mandala with English mails sails at 1 p.m.
Garden Party, Govt. House, Mahableshwar 5 p.m.
Second Day of the 3rd Sessions of the All India Maratha Conference, 8.30 p.m.

SUNDAY, May 23.

Third Day of the 3rd Sessions of the All India Maratha Conference 8.30 p.m.
The Young Zorostrian Cricket Club Jubilee Celebration, Allbless bag.

MONDAY, May 24.

Empire Day. Bank Holiday.
The Mail Steamer Mantua with the outward mails of the 6th instant is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m.

RLY. MAIL TIMINGS.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Victoria Terminus daily. Standard time is given in all cases:—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Bombay, Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Punjab Mail	17-0	12-0
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)...	13-15	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ...	8-0	13-30
Madras Mail	8-40	21-15
Poona Mail	11-30	14-45
Poona Express	19-40	7-52
Delhi and Lucknow Express ...	7-10	21-45

B. B. and C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departure of the principal mail and express trains at and from Colaba station daily. Standard time is given in all cases:—

	Bombay, Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Bombay-Peshawar Mail	12-0	17-0
Gujarat Mail	9-0	20-15
Kathiawar Express	7-47	21-0
Fast Passenger	21-10	7-20

The nomenclature "Northern Express" is altered to "Bombay-Peshawar Mail."

LONDON NEW YORK CROSS RATE.

The London New York cross rate on the 20th instant was 381 3/8.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

One hundred and ten deaths occurred from all causes in Bombay on Thursday as against 241 on the corresponding day of last year and 120 on that of 1918. Three attacks and 2 deaths from plague, 1 attack 2 deaths from small-pox and 2 attacks and 2 deaths from influenza and pneumonia were reported.

CABLES DELAYS.

The General Superintendent Eastern Telegraph Co., Ltd., Bombay, notifies the following delays on Cablegrams:—

BOMBAY TO LONDON.

Full rate 1 day.
Deferred 2 days.

LONDON TO BOMBAY.

Full rate 32 hours.
Deferred 50 hours.

PAREL SETTLEMENT.

Under the auspices of this Settlement of the Social Service League two magic lantern lectures were delivered one at Sitabai's Chawl, Kala Chawki Road, and the other at Anandji Nanji's Chawl Parel Road on the 16th and 18th instant, respectively.

MASJID BUNDER ROAD FIRE

A correspondent writes:—

The fire which occured in the house of Hansraj Karamsinh in Samuel Street on Masjid Bunder Road, destroyed the back portion of Seth Sapanbhai Maralibhai Khoja Girls' school which contained, the furniture of the school. The building of the school belongs to Seth Sajanbhai Meralibhai. The affairs of the school are conducted by a board of trustees. The building was insured against fire.

RASH MOTOR DRIVER.

KNOCKS DOWN A NUMBER OF PEOPLE.

The Coroner held an inquest in regard to the death of Parwatibai, aged about 60, who was knocked down by a motor car, in Girgaum Back Road on Wednesday evening, driven by one Ganpat. It is alleged that Ganpat knocked down the deceased and then collided with a victoria; this second accident apparently unnerved the driver and he again knocked down some more boys and women who were more or less seriously injured. He then banged into a Borah's shop causing some damage. Ganpat disappeared, and has not yet been traced, while a crowd had gathered there. The injured persons have been detained in the hospital for treatment.

Sakharam Raoji, the driver of hack victoria No. 125, who was driving from Bhuleshwar towards Girgaum, said the deceased was walking in front of his victoria in the same direction, but seeing the victoria she went towards the right hand side of the road. However, on seeing the car she again came in front of the victoria. The motor car swerved towards the right hand side of the road and seeing it, witness swerved towards his right; the motor car then knocked the deceased and collided with his victoria. The car continued to move on the wrong side of the road and was driving fast all the time. The horn was not sounded; the road was clear in front of the car and there was nothing on its left to cause the driver to go to the right. The victoria was damaged and witness was on the right side of the road.

Wasantabai, a Hindu lady, said she was in the car with her sister; the driver was going very fast, though she told him to go slow. When the car struck the deceased, he drove it faster and went in the direction in which the deceased went, and after colliding with the victoria knocked her down. The car then bumped into a shop and it seemed to the witness that a woman and a child were thrown into the gutter by the car, one wheel of which also went into the gutter. The driver then ran away and witness went home in a victoria. The driver did not sound the horn.

Another witness gave evidence to the same effect.

Mr. Ramanbhai Lalbhai, the owner of the car, said the car was purchased from the Bombay Automobile, who engaged the driver for him on 13th May, when he bought the car. The driver had disappeared; he had told witness that he was living at Lalwadi.

The jury returned a verdict of death caused by injuries sustained by the deceased having been knocked down by motor car No. 7469, driven in a rash and negligent manner by Ganpat.

THE OLYMPIC GAMES. 1 920.

WHAT OTHER COUNTRIES ARE DOING

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Seeing that India is taking part in the Olympic Games in Belgium this year for the first time, it should be of interest to Indian sportsmen to hear from time to time of what is being done in this direction by other Countries.

The Australasian Athletic Championships held at Sydney recently resulted in some decent performances. The hundred was done in level time, and the 120 yards hurdles in 15. 9/10 secs. But these results were eclipsed by two performances in the New Zealand Championships at Wellington. Here 9. 4/5 secs was returned for the hundred, and 15 secs for the 122 yards hurdles. The other events in both meetings were not of particularly outstanding merit.

As for America, it is quite obvious that she is taking the Olympic Games of 1920 very seriously, which is according to her custom. The latest news from New York shows that the team which will represent America bids fair to be a real hot one. America is fortunate in her facilities for indoor athletic training, which have been in existance for many years, and the performances put up by athletes under these conditions have been well high marvelous.

In England, interest is only luke-warm at present, and the British Olympic Council's appeal for funds appears to have fallen on deaf ears.

The Eton College Sports concluded recently, were chiefly remarkable for a series of wins by I. J. Pitman, whose extraordinary prowess resulted in him taking the Hundred, Long Jump, Hurdles, Mile, Quarter Mile and Steeplechase.

I have quoted these various facts to show that our Indian representatives will be up against some good men this year in Belgium. In a nut shell what we want here in India, is an athletic enthusiasm similiar to that which obtains for Racing, Tennis and Hockey, and, until that kind of enthusiasm is stimulated, India will have few men suitable for holding their own in these International Games.—Yours, etc.

A. S. KIRKPATRICK.
English Press Correspondent,
Indian Olympic Association

Poona, 18-5-20.

HANDLEY PAGE AT RAJKOT.

(Associated Press.)

RAJKOT, May 21.

The giant Handley Page arrived here safely at 10-45 this morning from Bombay *en route* to Karachi. It will stop there for three days and during that time will give joy rides to the public. It has come with a full load of spares in addition to the personnel. The weather was most congenial to the airmen.

ANDHRA PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, May 20.

The Andhra Provincial Conference was held at Mahnadi, Mr. T. Prakasam, Bar-at-Law, presiding. In the course of his presidential address, Mr. Prakasam explained the Amritsar Congress resolution on the reforms as meaning that the country would co-operate as long as the Government executive worked for the good of the country. Referring to the Khilafat movement, Mr. Prakasam declared the policy of non-cooperation was a perfectly legitimate method of protest.

CHINAMAN STABBED.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, May 20.

A brutal murder of a young Chinaman was committed on the morning of Tuesday in the waiting room of Toungoo station, where he was sleeping in the midst of two others with two Anglo-Indians also asleep in the room. The man woke up his companions saying he had been stabbed and died almost immediately. No cause is assigned for the murder, but it is believed that he was stabbed in mistake for another man who had shortly before left the room.

RUSSIAN BOLSHEVIKS AND ENGLAND

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, May 20.

A prominent Bolshevik said to have been recently in America, passed through Marv Krasnovdeesk in the middle of April. Lenin and Trotsky deputed him to investigate the conditions in Turkestan. He harangued the crowds from his saloon carriage at Marv and said the talk of the invasion of Persia or England was the last thought of his chiefs. The Russians looked for England's aid in the plans for her regeneration. All good citizens should aid in this work though the crimes committed by her former rulers was not to be abrogated. With regard to Afghanistan, the man said, her foolish desire for territorial acquisition in Panjdeh forced the Bolsheviks to undertake military demonstration towards Khusk. When the Bolsheviks were convinced of Afghan sincerity the troops would be withdrawn.

HIS STUPID MISTAKE.

An extraordinary story of how a seama entered the wrong house and assaulted a young woman who was lying in bed asleep in mistake for his wife was told at West Ham Police Court in mail week, when Alfred Hawkins was summoned for assaulting a Miss Sweeney, says an English paper:—

It was stated that the parties lived next door to each other, and entrance is obtained to either house by pulling a string outside the front door. Hawkins returned home from sea, entered the wrong house and struck the plaintiff in the face. He said he intended to chastise his wife because she had not written to him while he was at sea.

B. B. & C. I. RLY.

STRIKE AT PAREL WORKSHOPS.

MEN RESUME WORK.

About 5,500 workmen belonging to the Parel Workshop of the B.B. and C.I. Railway, struck work on Thursday afternoon and held out till yesterday evening. It might be remembered that during the last strike of the workers of the G.I.P. Railway workshop at Parel, these men also showed a disposition of laying down their tools but on the authorities assuring them that they would be given the same scale of allowance and increase as the G.I.P. Railwaymen, they refrained from translating their inclination into action.. The G.I.P. Railway men were, however, given an allowance and they received the same with their pay a few days ago, but the authorities of the B.B. and C.I. Railway seemed to have forgotten their last assurance and hence the strike. On Thursday after their midday meals the workers refused to go into the workshop. They were however, induced to go in but did not do any work. Yesterday morning they turned up to the workshop as usual but did not resume work.

Later in the day some representations of the strikers waited upon the Loco Superintendent who said that the authorities have decided to grant a permanent increase on their pay and the men thereupon began work at 3 p.m.

BEAWAR STRIKE.

WHO OPPOSES ARBITRATION?

Mr. Shankerlal wires from Delhi under date May, 19.

A certain correspondent, Beawar writes that arbitration failed on account of the refusal of the representatives of mill hands to come to terms. It is a sheer misrepresentation of facts. In order to be fair to mill owners I sent a copy of the message to them before forwarding the same to the press and announced in a public meeting held at Beawar on the 16th evening that the mill owners have refused to refer the matter to arbitration. Yet, if the mill owners are prepared even now to refer the matter to arbitration and pay arrears I can guarantee that the strike shall end that very moment and the labourers will join work. I hope they will acceed to my request and thus earn the blessing of 1,500 starving souls.

STRIKE AT KARACHI.

MEN FIRM.

A correspondent wires from Karachi under date May 21st:—

The strikers at a public meeting passed today three resolutions authorising the strikers representatives to inform the authorities that work will not be resumed without their demands being granted.

A Karachi Railway Employees' Association was formed. Employees elsewhere were called upon to form similar unions. The Commissioner of Sind was requested to order the Railway police and the authorities refrain from violence. Some strikers were beaten, threatened with forcible evictment from their quarters. The Railway Board has been approached to intervene. Otherwise an alarming situation would arise. The strikers are firm and orderly. A public meeting sympathising the strikers is to be held in the evening. Help from all sympathisers is earnestly solicited.

END IN SIGHT.

(Associated Press.)

KARACHI May 21.

The end of the Railway employees' strike at Karachi is in sight. Nearly half the men out on strike resumed work today and the rest are expected to return to their duty in quick succession.

Mr. N. D. Calder, Deputy Traffic Manager, N.W. Railway who came here specially in connection with the strike has been busy during the week interviewing deputations of men and individuals. There will be a formal meeting between Mr. Calder and the men, when the various grievances put forward by the men will be enquired into in detail.

QUADRANGULAR CRICKET.

At a meeting of the Quadrangular Cricket Committee held on the 18th evening the dates for this year's quadrangular maches were fixed from November 29th to December 8th, 1920.

On November 29th, 30th and December 1st Parsees will play with Europeans. On December 2nd, 3rd and 4th Hindus will play with Mahomedans and on December 6th 7th and 8th the winners of the first match will play with the winners of the second match.

There have been several important changes amongst the Holkar State officials lately. Mr. Babu Rao Walewalkar, who last year succeeded Rai Bahadur Major Ranpersad Dube as Chief Minister has just resigned his post. A few weeks ago Mr. A. Le. Marchand Inspector General of Police reverted to British service. Rai Bahadur Vaishnaw Dass Accountant General is about to revert to British service.

During April last, one crore sixteen lakhs and eighteen rupees were coined at the Calcutta and Bombay Mints.

A Tuticorin message of May 20th says:—The steamer Anghin with a large cargo of grain from Rangoon to Tuticorin has had to put into the Colombo harbour owing to a fire having occurred on board which damaged a great portion of the cargo, some of which is now arriving here by other steamers.

AHMEDABAD STRIKE.

HOW IT ENDED.

HISTORY OF THE STRUGGLE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, May 20.

The strike is now settled, but the settlement came suddenly upon many as they did not expect the mill-owners to come to any terms when they talked so freely and loudly of their firm attitude. Even a subcommittee of the mill-owners was appointed to go through the whole situation, to suggest steps for facing it and to say whether it was advisable to treat any more with the representative of Labour before they resumed work. But Mr. Gandhi never gets disappointed. The negotiations were not quite broken off and he resumed them at the earliest possible opportunity. The 17th and 18th were anxious days which saw Mr. Gandhi and Sheth Mangaldas in conference. It was late in the noon on the 18th when the settlement was finally arrived at.

Meanwhile, the propagandist work on part of the strike leaders continued with the usual vigour. Regular lectures were delivered and men's attention drawn to better ways of living. Many were the cases when the labourers came forward and took vows renouncing drinking. Praises were not wanting from the officers of the twelve mills that were working for the good work put in by the non-strikers. But everything was not quite smooth and easy. They had their trials to face also.

Trials.

Their first trial began with the mill-owners turning out other labourers and closing their mills. It was feared in some quarters, and perhaps calculated upon by the mill-owners that the workers in the other departments of the mill industry who had no grievances of their own would force the spinners to resume work rather than allow themselves to be starved. Unemployment for a long period was beginning to tell upon some families. But there were their brothers, the non-strikers, who ran to their aid with unparalled examples of self-sacrifice. The weavers who were working two machines showed their willingness to give up one and invited those locked out to come and work. Of course, they suffered a pecuniary loss as their remuneration depends on the output of work but they had at least the satisfaction that they were helping a brother in need. The spinners had also their proposal to make. They were willing to stay at home for some days in a week leaving the strikers to take their places. Nobody could refuse the proferred help when it proceeded from their feilow-workers out of sympathy for the common cause and the men who were in immediate need availed themselves of it.

An Anonymous Pamphlet.

An attempt of quite an unexpected nature was made on the 13th instant to sow the seeds of dissension among the labourers by the circulation of an anonymous pamphlet purporting to be signed by the workers in the spinning and frame departments. Couched in an apologetic vein for the mill-owners, the language betrays the writer. It opens with the sinister heading *"Padani Ladai ne Jhadoni Khuwari"* meaning innocents come to grief when the mighty are at war. The writer from the very beginning seems to forget his assumed colours and at once commits himself. The leaflet gives the mill-owners' version of the negotiations and questions the motives of Mr. Gandhi and doubts his sincrrity of purpose. It seeks to show that the final settlement is put off by continued manglings of the factions of Sheth Ambalal and Sheth Mangaldas. Sheth Ambalal is represented to have arrived at a settlement with Mr. Gandhi behind the back of the arbitrators while the arbitration was still pending and the stipulated period had not expired. The terms of Mr. Ambalal settlement are also represented to be more favourable than those prevailing in Bombay. The mill owners, otherwise willing to come to terms are thus justified in their refusal. "The poor have to suffer," as it reads, "on account of the personal strifes of the mill-owners. How can one come to any terms indenpendently of the arbitration before it has run out the sipulated time?" It advises the workers not to persist in demanding higher rates than those prevailing in Bombay. The Ambalal settlement is not to be taken as the final one as it is the result of party strifes. It appeals to the Labour to approach the mill-owners who are described as ready to meet their demands.

The writer does not spare Mahatma Gandhi and comes down on him. "How can Gandhiji, though a Mahatma, know of our real sitution? No worldly care ferments him. No family responsiblities weigh upon him, and he has forgone all wordly ties. But we have to support our families and we go starving."

"Their persistence and duragraha," he says "would take no bread for them and the day is in and out with their wants unsatisfied, while the workers in Ambalal group of mills are better off with their daily wages." He would find fault with Mr. Gandhi's method of conducting strikes and he would propose that either all mills should stop working or the wages earned by the non-strikers be divided equally amidst all. He seeks to create jealousy and discontent. Thus "how long can we afford to sit idle gazing at the profits of our fellow-labourers and the miseries of our families?"

This pamplet seems to be the work of no individual Labourer. If he had any statement to make, he could easily do so at the evening meetings or privately to the leaders who were accessible at all hours. But it is believed in some quarters that it was a move on the part of the mill-owners and some even allege that minute enquiries at the printing press trace the leafflet to the same origin.

The allegations made in the leaflet against the non-strikers can never be justified. They went to work with the advice of their leaders as they were in justice bound to do. Their sympathy on that account was never wanting. It was they who came out with ready help to their fellow-workers in need.

At the same time other means were found for employment. The twelve mills obtained permission for working at night when the strikers only were given work. However, many were found anxious towards the latter days to leave the city and to go to the country-side for agricultural work but they were prevailed upon by the leaders to desist from any such idea.

The twelve mills working for all the twenty-four hours must have reaped a good harvest of profits. That would have aroused jealousy sooner or later in the other mill-owners. It is no wonder if some assign that very reason for the sudden and unexpected termination of the strike.

GOLD BULLION SALE.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, May 21.

Of the tenders for Gold bullion presented at the 17th sale held on the 19th instant all tenderTs at Rs. 21-0-4 per tola and above have been accepted in full. Individual tenders for a minimum quantity of 1000 tolas at Rs. 21-0-3 per total have also been accepted. Total amount of gold sold is 1,251,050 tolas and the average rate of accepted tenders is Rs. 21-1-7 per tola. At the next sale, 1,250,000 tolas will be offered and tenders will be received up to the noon of Wednesday 9th June.

CROWN PRINCE OF ROUMANIA IN CALCUTTA.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, May 21.

The Crown Prince of Roumania paid a visit to several places of interest in Calcutta yesterday, including the rooms of the Indian Society of Oriental Art. His Royal Highness, last evening, dined at the Bengal Club where he was a guest of the club. Tonight there will be a dance at the Grand Hotel which His Royal Highness will attend. Early tomorrow morning the Prince and his suite will embark on the Madras at Outram Ghat and sail for Japan.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, May 21.

The marke for Jute shares was much arrid to-day and a fair amount of business was put through. There was a good inquiry for coal shares, prices remaining steady. In the miscellaneous section cotton shares and sugar shares were in strong inquiry and showed an improvement in prices. The Stock Exchange will be closed on Saturday and Monday.

The following were the closing quotations:—

Coal:—Adjai 545, Bengal 810, Bengal Nagpur 77, Bokaro and Rangur 23, Caledonian 12/4, Central Dhamaband 22/4, Deogha 13, Fularibad 11/8, Ghusick 2508, Kuardi 30/8 Neetooria 14, New Beerbhoom 43, New Kendah 12/8, Samla Kendra 20/6, Satpukuris 11/12, Sathgram 10/8, South Govindpur 10/8, Sulamdih 4/4.

Jute:—Anglo India 405/8, Caledonian 650, Century 12, Craig 3 prem, Howrah 48, Kamarhaty 557, Kanknarrah 780, small lot, Kelvin 1100, Khardah 583, Nuddea 104, Northbrook 85/8 ex dividend, Northbrook Prefs 105 ex-dividend, Reliance 18/8.

Miscellaneous:—Atlas Construction 13, Assam Sugar 10/4, Automatic Tools 9/4, Bankura Damudar Railway 51/8, Bank of Bengal 1730, Bengal Bridge and Bolts 14/4 prem, British Ceylon Corporation 19/4, British India Corporation 14 and (deferred) 20, Burmah Finance and Mining 12 small lot Champaran Sugar 417, Carew and Co., 120, Calcutta Tramways 75, Central Provinces Cement 11/10, Darjeeling Himalayan Railway 180, Dunbar Cotton 628, Edwards S. S. and Co., 1 prem, Hatirkool Oil 15/8, Home Pipe 16/4, Indian Iron and Steel (new) 8 odd lot Prem, Indian Iron and Steel (old) 6 Prem, Indo Burmah Tin 8/12, Kodarma Mica 10/8, Keshoram Cotton 21/4, Kumardhubi Engineering 31/4, Karnani Industrial Bank 2/14, Prem, Madan Theatre 16/4, Marshall Sons (India) 11, New Savan Sugar 16, Pioneer Sugar 21/12, Ryam Sugar 37/6, Somastipore Sugar 18, Surma Valley Saw Mills 11/4, Scind's Steam Navigation 16/8, Tata Industrial Bank 40 Prem, United Flour 28/12.

Government Paper:—3½ per cent. was quoted at Rs. 62 Rs. 58/12 small lots at 59/2. War Bonds (short loans) 99/8, 1925 at 99/8 and 1928 at 100/6 per cent.

NEW YORK IN 1920.

Meals are cheaper than in New York—but nowhere near so good, says a writer an American paper. Quantity, and no quality, is the cry of the husky driller. Who it comes to buying clothes! My! My! fifty-dollar suit travels from Dallas, two hours away, and accumulates a twenty-five dollar raise on the way. A fur coat one could acquire for 125 dollars on Fifth Avenue bounds up to 500 dollars in the Chicago of the South-west. On any sort of women's clothes the sky is the limit; for the wives of the new oil millionaries must spend their money somehow, and what could be sweeter than crepe de Chine lingerie at fifteen dollars the garment, gold lace hats at forty dollars, nineteen dollars silk shirts for hubby, and thousand-dollars suits of pale mauve furniture for the new stucco bungalow?

Even appeals cost ten cents apiece, and pecans—called pe-cawns in the South—are two for a nickel, and the Texan's favourite "five gallon hat" of pale cream beaver sets him back seventy-five dollars.

HOW TO ERADICATE GAMBLING.

Mr. R Benson Perkins, author of "the Problem of Gambling suggests the following three remedies for the cure of this evil:—

1. That the partial cure of the legal process should be thoroughly utilized in all its ways to put a stop to professional gambling.

2. That education should make it clear to the minds of the rising generation that gambling is never an innocent amusement in any form that it is a positive evil to be condemned with all other things dishonset and immoral.

3. That as gambling is the perverted use of natural appetite because of an unnatural life, the social conditions of the people should be radically improved by the provision of adequate income, humane conditions of work, proper housing, true education and the like to relieve the monotony and drabness of life for many human beings.

"INCREASE PRODUCTION."

MADRAS GOVERNMENT TACKLING THE PROBLEM.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, May 20.

The Government of Madras have issued instructions to the Board of Revenue touching on the question of increased production of both food and industrial crops and calling upon that body to report on the possible methods of achieving the desired end. The Government are of opinion that a determined effort should be made in this and future years to increase production and they desire the various departments to work in close co-ordination to this end. Among measures suggested are increase in the area of cultivation intensive cultivation of already cultivated land, popularisation of use of manures, adequate supply of labour and encouragement of use of labour saving appliances.

CO-OPERATION.

Sir,—Day in and day out we are hearing the sermon of co-operation from Officials, from their satellites and from the Moderates. Yet the response is not adequate. Why is it so? Let us see:—

Dr. Murray defines co-operation as "working together towards the same end purpose or effect." Let us examine the situation with this test. In respect of the Reform Act, His Majesty the King, the Secretary of State, the Viceroy and the Governors of almost all the Provinces have appealed to our people to co-operate with Government to make the Reforms a success. What was the response? Whether the Act is adequate or not, all the Indian leaders—Hon. Messrs. Bannerjea, Panditji, Shastri, Sarma and Raza Alli, Messrs. Tilak, Gandhi, Jinnah, Baptista and Hasan Imam and Dr. Subramani Aiyar and Mrs. Besant, they all promised to work the Reforms to the fullest. Thus the Government made the appeal; and the people's representatives agreed to respond to it. Now how has the [illegible] begun? Co-operation means [illegible] together. Let us see:— [illegible] is working to-

(1) In the Imperial Council, Congress Representatives received a cold shoulder!

(2) Congress Representatives were kept out from most of the Committees!

(3) Congress Representatives were not included in the Reform Rules Committee!

(4) Congress Representatives' interpellations were evasively answered!

(5) Nay, the opposition of almost all the Indian members against the Military Expenditure and Currency Policy was calmly discarded!

(6) Even the Bengal Moderates under Dr. Sarbadhikari have protested against the Bengal Government's arbitrary attitude in respect of the Reform Rules and Regulations.

(7) Sir Dinshaw Wacha has raised his protest against the arbitrary imposition of residential qualification on this Presidency!

(8) And the cry is raised from the Punjab against the inadequacy of real popular representation on the Council, and against the official pressure in some quarters as regards elections!

Now, sir, these are the ways in which the Bureaucracy have inaugurated the co-operation movement in India? What should India do? Should she accept this unchanged attitude and arbitrary methods of the Bureaucracy? If she does, she is not true to herself. If she protests, off comes the taunt, where is co-operation? But co-operation means "working together towards the same end." Here, the Bureaucracy does not work together with the people's representatives; and as regards the *end*, they are desirous of retaining autocracy, and we are out to win democracy. And it is Democracy, a free India, as an equal and integral part of the British Empire, is the pledge of His Majesty. Let the Bureaucracy deal with our representatives as equals in and out of the Council; let them act with equity and sympathy in regards to our grievances; let them show that their end and our end are the same; and as night follows the day, all India will co-operate with the Government. It is they and their officials that should extend their hand in right earnest, and not rest content with cold appeals and pious platitudes.

From the Reforms, we turn for a moment to the all absorbing question of the day — Khilafat? Here also, how has the Government acted? Despite the pledges of Lord Hardinge and of the Premier Mr. Lloyd George, despite the principles and preachings of President Wilson, despite the prayers and protests of all-India, Turkey is to be dismembered, her capital is occupied; her Asiatic possessions are partitioned amongst France, Greece and Italy, and her Holy Places remain in non-Mosiem hands; And yet, we are asked to co-operate; Co-operation means "working together towards the same end."—Yes, Moslem and Hindus did work together and did help the British in Mesopotamia, Syria and Palestine, with *one end*, namely "the defeat of King's Enemies, and of the German militarism." That end having been accomplished, the Allies,—and our Government is one of them,—are now out to dismember Turkey! In fact, Great Britain has accepted the mandate of Mesopotamia and Palestine; Now, Sir, is the end and the purpose of the Government the same as that of the Moslems in respect of the Turkish Empire? Is the Government working together with the Moslems in accepting these mandates? Government had solemnly promised to preserve the integrity of Constantinople, of Thrace and of Asia Minor. Is that pledge fulfilled? Is it not threatened to be shelved? Then, sir, what is the basis for the Moslems to work together with the Government and where is the common end and purpose for both of them to work together? To Moslems religion is higher than Reforms. May Government reconsider its decision! May the Leaders realize the situation! May the Khilafat Committee revise its Resolution! May Turkey yet be saved from Partition! Amen!—Yours, etc.,

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Saturday, May 22, 1920.

FIGHTING FOR PRINCIPLE.

The North West Railway strike began on April 21, and the negotiations and failures of the last four weeks indicate that it has been, officially, one of the most mismanaged strikes known in the country. The strike has spread to Karachi, and the Chamber of Commerce signalised the occasion by opining that the attitude taken up in Sir George Barnes' communique of May 13 was worthy of support and that the Railway Administration should "stand firm." Illustrative, perhaps, of the firm unconcern of the authorities, the Agent occasionally gives a picture of the working of the lines in the absence of strikers, intended to show that they can afford to carry on the work without breakdown, in spite of the strike. Still the strike affects not less than 15,000 men. It has hampered the working of the lines, and the Punjab Government have postponed the Simla exodus. The authorities may indulge in the pleasing belief that they have suffered no serious paralysis in work, but the struggle involves principles of some importance to the future of the men's organisation. We wonder if the authorities profess surprise at the occurrence of the strike and are content with the explanation that it was engineered by political agitators. As a matter of fact, it began in the usual way and the authorities had notice of the discontent at the bottom of the movement. The employees contend that for a long time they made representations for better wages, improved terms of employment and sympathetic treatment by the Railway administration. They did not, however, evoke any response and the men, to remedy disorganised efforts, formed themselves into an association in February last. The authorities did not by any means welcome this step, and one of the serious causes of the struggle is their persistent refusal to recognise the Association or to accept its negotiations as representative of the men who are loyal to it.

The immediate cause of the strike appears to have been trifling, but it precipitated the action of the men who had been restraining themselves since February last. On some allegation of indiscipline, seven fitters were dismissed. The authorities subsequently agreed to reinstate them, but the issue had in the meanwhile widened itself. An official statement, *inter alia*, said: "It is said that officers of the N. W. Railway are not ready to meet the men who have struck work. This is quite untrue as both Mr. Smellie, Loco Superintendent, and Mr. Hunter, Carriage and Wagon Superintendent, are ready to meet the representatives of the men at any time, *but not Mr. Miller, Mr. A. M. Khan or other members of the so-called N. W. Railway Association*, who are not employees of the N. W. Railway and cannot be held to represent the men in any way." In short, the authorities refused to have anything to do with members of the N. W. Railway Association, because in their judgment it was a body with unauthorised claims on behalf of the men. The men naturally resented the discredit cast on their union by officers who had turned a deaf ear to their complaints before the formation of the body. The demand of the men for sympathetic treatment were fully formulated by the Association which was adjudged by the authorities as a presumptuous body without any title to speak on behalf of the men. Clearly, the obduracy of the authorities stiffened the attitude of the men who insisted on their right to combine and represent grievances. The opposition of the authorities amounts to an order for the breaking of the union. As to who is in the wrong, in the impasse, it is not difficult to judge. The authorities drag themselves in a position of crass obstinacy and there they remain, refusing to be dislodged.

Sir George Barnes arrived at Lahore, as a sort of mediator, but we regret to say that he did not display much aptitude for the task of mediation. He no doubt met representative delegates of the workmen, along with Lala Lajpat Rai. Chief among the questions raised by the men were the reinstatement of the seven men, the recognition of their association, the condonation of the break in the service, and pay and conditions of service. The first point had already been conceded, so that Sir George's good offices were not responsible for the good result. Sir George Barnes began with the usual preliminary of unbending employers, namely, that the men should resume work "forthwith." What of the incidental claims of the men? Sir George, with a painful lack of imagination, repeated the profession that the railway authorities wished to encourage the formation of Unions "which were representative of the railway employees" and in order to secure the end the Agent would *after the men returned to work*, ask Lahore to select a Committee of men to make recommendations! Rather a laborious process, involving the expeditious dissolution of the Association. And the recommendations ought to dwell on (1) the *advisability* of forming a union or unions (2) the essential rules which should govern the Union to be "recognised" by the railway management. The men were, however, clear as to the advisability of the Union, as they happened to have formed one without special benediction. Secondly, it was for the authorities to make up their minds as to its recognition. Lastly, the two provisional recommendations were to be taken up for consideration by the Government of India. The suggestion marked a clear surrender to the local railway bureaucracy; it was vexatious and calculated to discredit the voluntarily formed Association. Common sense should have suggested the provisional recognition of the Association, if only to ascertain the grievances of the men in the present crisis and to hasten the termination of the deadlock. That the authorities would not permit. They were dictated by a sense of puerile prestige; they must sneer the Association out of existence. As to the claim for gratuities, the men were informed that they had forfeited what was due to them on account of previous service. These are among the proposals approved by Sir George Barnes, and even they must take shape after instant return to work. It was obviously a colossal failure in mediation. Sir George said ditto to the Agent and went his way. And it is this scheme of reconciliation which is lauded by the Karachi Chamber and which is recommended as the basis of a firm stand. If Government have a spark of good sense left, they ought to advise the authorities to take advantage of the existing Union, to learn the wishes of the men, instead of trying to impose a body of rules from the top. It is obviously an encroachment on the rights of workers and whether the strikers stand or fail, they will be honoured as having been the champions of their own rights as men and citizens.

Notes of the Day.

Broken Pledges.

The London correspondent of the "Leader" cables:—

Mr. Charles Roberts writes in the "Times" to-day reminding the public that the Indian Mussalman sentiment regarding the Turkish Treaty is based upon the Prime Minister's pledge regarding Thrace Constantinople and Turkish lands in Asia Minor repeated on Feb. 26, last with deliberation by Mr. Lloyd George. Mr. Roberts holds that the pledge must be treated as a whole, not as binding only regarding Constantinople but also binding as regards Thrace and Asia Minor. He describes the pledge as binding upon the nation as a whole and its breach in any part as a gross breach of faith on the part of the British Empire. He demands that if there is an unanswerable reply to the charge of breach of faith it ought to be given and adds that the Prime Minister may regard his own word lightly if he chooses, but he has no right to break a pledge given on behalf of the nation. He concludes that it is incredible that such a pledge should not have been kept in the letter and in the spirit

I have reason to believe that these views are fully shared by prominent members of the Cabinet.

Mr. Edmund Candler who is understood to have many "unanswerable replies" to the charge of broken pledges, will perhaps write an open letter to the prominent ministers of the Cabinet, who feel the shame of gross breaches of faith. Why not justify existence?

British Press and Turkish Treaty.

No comments of the British press on the Turkish Peace Terms have so far been cabled to India, but if we are to believe the London correspondent of the "Englishman" the publication of the Treaty has attracted relatively little notice in Great Britain, since according to the correspondent "all the contents were anticipated while the Moslem outbursts in India are producing no effect." A special cable to "The Leader" however tells us that the reception of the Treaty is generally hostile to Turkey. It may be, as the "Englishman's" correspondent says, all the contents of the Treaty were correctly anticipated by the British press, but the latter is evidently very sadly misinformed about the strength of the feeling in India which has been outraged by the scant consideration shown by the Allies, and especially the British Government, to Moslem sentiments, not to speak of solemn pledges and fine professions about the purposes of the war. We are aware there is a section of politicians in England who are bent on minimising the gravity of the crisis which is being forced on Moslem India and whose game it is to defeat the attempts of friends of India like Mr. Montagu to warn the British public of the dangers involved in ignoring or slighting the deepest convictions of Indian Moslems. It will be an evil day for Great Britain and the Empire if this propaganda of misrepresentation succeeded in blinding the British public into a false sense of security or complaisance about the Indian Moslem feeling over the Peace Terms.

Mean.

Among the mischief-makers we are not surprised to note the emergence of that stormy-petrel of Imperial politics,—Sir Valentine Chirol. The charge of harbouring disloyal motives, which he levels at Mr. Ameer Ali, is as fatuous as it is characteristic of pampered pamphleteers who pose as authority on subjects of which they know little and who, in their impotent rage, are not above making mean insinuations. Mr. Ameer Ali is no believer in mere lip-loyalty; it is because he sees the dangers ahead for the Empire in the insensate policy of her present statesmen, that he has deemed it his duty to warn the British public of the consequences involved. Sir Valentine's attempt to make capital of a saying of the late Sir Syed Ahmed is not strange, for we in India are quite familiar with Sir Valentine's role as *advocatus diaboli*. What if Sir Syed entertained the opinion attributed to him? Surely, he was no prophet, whose word must be law. Indian Moslems are under no obligation to accept a solitary individual's views as gospel truth. The case for the maintenance of the integrity of the Khilafat rests on a higher and more sacred ground. The question of the Khilafat, as we have so often urged, is no longer an academic one and no greater blunder can be committed by British statesmen than to seek to show, as we regret to say the Government of India in their recent statement attempted to do, that the Sultan-Khalif need not necessarily exercise temporal authority over the Jazirat-ul-Arab. And Sir Valentine is doing irreparable harm to his country by misleading it in the manner he is doing.

"Revision or War"

Mr. Garvin has laid his finger on the cardinal blunder embodied in the Treaty by declaring that Britain, France and Italy, representing only a quarter of the whole mankind, cannot permanently lay down the law to the rest. The war, we were told, was fought to make the world safe for democracy. The Big Three, in their proposals regarding Turkey, are seeking to make the Turkish Empire safe for the greedy play of their economic Imperialism, adjusted on the basis of secret treaties the repudition of which was one of the professed purposes of the war. But they are counting without their host. Already, as Mr. Garvin points out, the facts have begun to violate the paper arrangements they are frantically trying to make. And "there are absolutely bound to be such further and irresistible changes in facts as will make an end of nearly every thing in the Treaty." Therein—in the inherent impermanence of the Treaty—lies the hope, nay the assurance, of a just settlement of the Turkish question. If the Big Three were wiser in their day they would realise this betimes. The days are passing for "the peoples" of any part of the globe to be treated as mere pawns in a game of self-regarding diplomacy.

Indians in East Africa.

The other day we published a letter from Mr. Abdul Rasul Alladina Vishram of East Africa in which he made a very useful suggestion for securing lasting guarantees from the Colonial Office with regard to the future status of Indians in East Africa. Mr. Vishram suggests that the Viceroy should publicly announce his intention of securing these guarantees. In reply to representations made by the Indian Merchants' Chambers and Bureau, Sir George Barnes informed the Chamber that the Colonial Office had given assurances that full weight would be attached to the views of the Government of India with regard to Indian policy in British East Africa. But these assurances do not go far enough and they may prove worth nothing. The Colonial Office must gurantee equal status, to Indians with other subjects in British East Africa. Mr. Vishram's suggestion is very valuable and we hope the Imperial Citizenship Association which has been sleeping over the matter will immediately bestir itself.

A Welcome Step.

"New India" publishes a very interesting circular which has been issued by the Director of Public Instruction to the headmasters of high schools in the Madras Presidency. It is interesting in so far as it indicates the new angle of vision from which some of the Indian officials have begun to look at questions which are of vital importance to the country. The circular invites the attention of the inspecting officers to the desirability of keeping themselves abreast of the most modern educational ideals and practice in other countries—in particular of the educational schemes to be worked out under the English Education Act of 1918 and the scope afforded by these schemes. Further, the Director lays stress on the fact that standardisation and stereotyping of courses of study should be avoided, and that school managers should be encouraged to undertake experimental schemes of study which appear to the Inspectors to be based on sound and liberal educational principles. There are certain sound principles which have been generally accepted as necessary in any modern system of education and these will also have to be accepted and acted upon in India, where hitherto, under the restraining influence of suspicious Directors and weak headmasters, initiative and originality in educational experiments seldom failed to bring upon its authors the wrath of educational bureaucrats. The new era which is said to be opening out before India should surely see the birth of a new era in education. Circulars like the one issued in Madras will be a great help towards that end.

Party Labels.

Not since the days of the Limehouse speech have more telling labels been invented for the political parties in Great Britain than those to which "G. B. S." gave currency last month. The piquancy of his description of the Conservatives as the "Feudal Party, robber barons, with mediaeval distinctions quite recognisable in the governing class of this day," to whom only two professions are open—diplomacy, "the art of bringing about war," and the Army, "the art of fighting in the war which diplomacy had made," will not be questioned by many of those who have closely followed the parts which statesmen of this party have played in shaping the destinies of the Empire and the world during the last six years. Not less picturesque, though not quite so appropriate, is the Shavian description of the Liberal Party as the "puppet Royalist party." To Mr. Shaw the Labour Party is the only Party with a future—and a righteous future—before it.

Semi-Slavery.

The Government of Behar and Orissa, it is stated, have in view the introduction of legislation to put down the system of semi-slavery which obtains in Chota Nagpur under the name of "Kumia." Under this system, the members of the aboriginal tribes, who contract debts with moneylenders, are permitted to execute bonds with their creditors to serve them for as long a period as they are unable to pay off their debt. They are paid by their "owners" two to four rupees and two pieces of cloth annually. It is stated that the practice has not merely the sanction of custom, but the transaction is actually registered in the public offices. It is the legalisation of this system, which, it will be seen, is little removed from slavery, that the local Government intend to put a stop to. They will, perhaps, also declare the execution of such bonds illegal. A similar system was in vogue in Malabar till but the other day and rare cases of this type may yet be found in remote villages.

MR. BHURGRI RESIGNS

PROTEST AGAINST TURKISH TREATY.

"PREJUDICIAL TO BRITISH EMPIRE."

MR. GARVIN PESSIMISTIC.

(From our Correspondent.)

SRINAGER, May 21.

The following telegram has been sent by the Hon. Mr. Bhurgri to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay:—

"I have read with great sense of regret and disappointment the Turkish peace terms I had hoped that in accordance with the advices tendered by the Viceroy and your Excellency and in view of the strong feelings expressed by Indian Muslims His Majesty's Government would at least keep the Holy Places of Islam under the suzerainty of the Sultan as the recognised Khalif of Islam and would fulfil the promises given by the Prime Minister on behalf of the British Empire.

I feel His Majesty's Government has taken a step which has not only hurt the religious feelings of Mussulmans but will be prejudicial to British Empire in the long run. The omission of Holy Places from the suzerainty of the Sultan has made the position of those who exercised the restraining influence on Muslims the most difficult one. Though a staunch non-believer in the doctrine of non co-operation with Government I feel that I must lodge my humble but emphatic protest by resigning my seat as an additional member on your Council, which I do hereby resign. I trust your Excellency will accept it."

THE CHOICE.

REVISION OR WAR?

A special cable to the "Leader" dated London, May 17 says:

Mr. Garvin in the "Observer" commenting upon the Turkish Treaty, describes it as a choice between compromise and worse. He says that on the whole it is a makeshift of artificial and precarious permanence. In a decade or two every vestige of most of its proposed arrangements might easily disappear as completely as though it had never been. A choice will lie between revision and war. He declares that the facts have already begun to violate the paper arrangements of this treaty. There are absolutely bound to be such further and irresistible changes in facts as will make an end of nearly everything in the treaty, because while the Russian and German races as well as Magyaars, Bulgarians and Turks repudiate the treaties, America does not support them. Therefore, Britain, France and Italy representing only a quarter of the whole mankind cannot permanently lay down the law to the rest.

A BREACH OF FAITH.

MR. AMIR ALI'S CONDEMNATION.

The following special cables appear in the "Civil and Military Gazette."

London, 14th May: Mr. Amir Ali, in a letter to the "Times" roundly condemns the Turkish terms as involving a breach of faith and ignoring the considerations on which alone a durable peace in Asia can be based.

The "Daily Graphic" argues that the only way to avoid chronic Muslim unrest is the propaganda directed to convincing Mahomedans that the most lenient terms could not have se Turkey in a position to lead the Islamic world. The future of Islam lies within the Empire and is in the hands of Indian Muslims themselves and not in the nerveless Turkish grasp.

MR. ROBERTS ON PREMIER'S PLEDGE.

A special cable to the "Leader" dated London May 13, says:—

The reception of the draft Turkish Treaty is generally hostile to Turkey, but also the likelihood is recognised of the Turkish parties uniting to oppose acceptance and signature.

London May 15.

Mr. Ameer Ali having expressed in the "Times" his amazement at the terms of the Turkish Treaty and warned the British people of the consequences, Sir Valentine Chirol to-day replies protesting against member of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council attempting to stir up against the British Government in connection with Turkish policy sediments of hostility and hatred amongst his co-religionists. Sir Valentine Chirol quotes Sir Syed Ahmed as writing in the "Aligarh Institute Gazette" in 1876 denying the pretensions of the Sultan to the Caliphate and preaching loyalty to the British rulers of India even if compelled to pursue an unfriendly policy towards Turkey.

RENOUNCING OF TITLES.

"ACTION PREMATURE."

(Associated Press.)

Mr. Gandhi wires from Ahmedabad as follows:—

I observe that individuals on their own responsibility have commenced giving up titles and honorary posts on account of the Turkish peace terms. In my opinion the action is premature. Representation for revision of the terms and expression of Indian sentiment is absolutely necessary before commencing such responsible and corporate action as non-cooperation. I hope, therefore, that those who desire concerted action will not make any individual move without instruction from the central body.

ISLAMIC ASPECT OF KHILAFAT

MR. MAHOMED ALI'S LECTURE IN PARIS.

Special of the "Chronicle."

PARIS, May 19.

Mr. Mahomed Ali was invited by Comite National D'Etudes (the National Committee of Studies), a body which investigates political problems in a scientific spirit and composed of politicians, professors, soldiers and journalists, to lecture on the Islamic aspect of the Khilafat and the present Indian and Muslim case. The meeting was held in the Palace of Justice. In the absence of M. Lion Bourgeois, President, M. Larnaude, Dean of Faculty of Law, Sorbonne University, presided and introduced the lecturer.

Mr. Mahomed Ali explained the nature of Islam, its relationship with other revealed religions, its nuality and mission with which every Muslim is charged, explained the necessity at all times of having a personal centre, in the Khalifa, a local centre in Jazirat-ul-Arab, and gave a lucid exposition of the necessity of the temporal power requisite for the defence of the faith and of the rationale of the sanctity of the Island of Arabia, the reconciled Muslim claims with certain result, the application of self-determination in the true lutimate interests of the Allies, especially France. He concluded with a statement of the gravity of the situation in India, the Frontier, Afghanistan and the East generally. Referring to Joan of Arc, whose golden statue stands just outside the Delegation's hotel, who was canonised last Sunday, five centuries after being burnt by the English as a witch, he said material strength was not everything. The peasant girl of Domremy could accomplish what kings, statesmen, and soldiers could not do. The spirit of Joan of Arc, was abroad to-day in India and would yet save the Khilafat.

The lecture was greatly appreciated. The President complimented the lecturer on his lucidity and eloquence which, he said, never failed to achieve success in France.

A discussion took place in which, M. Victor Berard, Professor, School of High Studies, Senator and publicist, M. Morand, Dean of Faculty of Law, University Algeria Marcais, formerly Director Madresa Tunis, Professor, Paris School of Oriental languages, M. Ferrand, Consul-General, Mr. Asoi, an Egyptian Lawyer and Sadri Bey Maksoudoff, Delegate, Turco-Tartars, Licentiate, Faculty of Law, Paris, former member of the Russian Duma participated. Doctor Mehad Reshad Bey began the explanation of the Turkish aspects of the case but requested a lecture another occasion in greater detail.

Mr. Mahomed Ali gave a brief reply promising the President a written reply subsequently to the points raised in the course of the discussion. The Committee room was packed with audience who took a very keen interest in the discussion. Several gentlemen present came to the lecturer to arrange for private interviews.

PROTEST AGAINST MR. SMITH'S ACTION.

LARKHANA CONFERENCE WARNING.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, May 20.

A correspondent from Karachi after narrating two instances in which action was taken under Criminal Law and Frontier Regulations by Mr. Smith, Deputy Commissioner of Upper Sind Frontier, against Munshi Khuddabux, a petition writer and Sirdar Rasul Bux, a zemindar, both Khilafat workers, and also against Sirdar Hayat Khan, another Zamindar, for his alleged views on the Khilafat says that the Larkhana District Conference on the 15th passed a resolution viewing with resentment, contempt and restlessness the illegal and improper attitude adopted by the Deputy Commissioner towards the Khilafat workers and stating that it feels convinced that such attitude will much disturb the peace of the Province and unless Government took immediate steps to check their prosecution, the Conference will not be responsible for the consequences.

LYMPN CONFERENCE.

APPEAL FOR LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

DEBATE ON POLISH ADVANCE.

DISARMAMENT OF GERMANY.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, May 20.
Recd. 2 p.m., May 21.

On the motion for adjournment for Whitsuntide in the House of Commons, Sir Donald MacLean asked for information regarding the Lympne Conference. He hoped that M. Poincaré's resignation of the position of President of the Reparations Commission, would provide an opportunity for bringing the Reparations Commission under the League of Nations. He made an impassioned appeal for active organisation of the League of Nations declaring that there was no hope unless all the nations seized hold of the League and made it a reality.

He urged that the Supreme Council, while discharging the duties of the League, should point out to Poland that her action contravened Article XI of the Covenant and was inimical to the peace of the world, besides being disastrous to Poland herself who, although bankrupt and typhus-stricken, still had an army of half a million well equipped men. He maintained that the Government must have known of her preparations for the war.

Lieut.-Col. Walter Guinness maintained that the Government had acted perfectly correctly in regard to Poland and pointed out that the present state of war was due to the Bolsheviks with whom the Poles had repeatedly tried to negotiate.

Mr. Lambert expressed his alarm at the recent statemnt of Sir Henry Wilson that we needed an army as much as we did in 1914.

Mr. Churchill interrupting said that that statement did not imply that we were on the verge of a great catastrophe. We were in a period of great disturbance and increasing degeneration in many parts of the world, but anything similar to the German onrush of 1914 need not be expected again.

Lord Robert Cecil complained that the unparalleled opportunity of making the League of Nations a reality had been lost by not referring the Polish-Russian dispute to it.

Mr. Bonar Law stated that the Lympne Conference had discussed the agenda for the Spa Conference. The first and paramount item was disarmament, but we were unwilling that the delay involved by the Spa Conference should prevent action in the meanwhile and arrangements for pressing forward disarmament were proceeding.

Referring to reparation he pointed out that the Treaty of Versailles allowed Germany to propose a total sum instead of arrangements laid down in the Treaty and the Allies hoped that such a proposal would be made at Spa. There was general feeling at Lympne that, if possible, the fixed amount should be paid, but he was not in a position to give the figure provisionally fixed.

PRIORITY TO FRANCE.

Replying to Sir Donald MacLean's argument that priority should be given to France Mr. Bonar Law stated that the British Government had always recognised the special hardship endured by France, but was unwilling to say that the initial payments should go to France, Britain's coming later. That would be utterly unfair not only to our own people, but also to the Dominions, who had borne such heavy charge. The special claims of France had been recognised by laying down a definite proportion, namely, for every five pounds Britain received, France would receive eleven. If the German Government came to Spa with the intention and desire of carrying out the Treaty then by the method of open conversation proposed there was better hope than by any other that reasonable conditions would be imposed.

BRITISH ATTITUDE TO POLAND.

In a lengthy explanation of the attitude of the British Government to Russia and Poland, Mr. Bonar Law disclaimed the desire to make war on Russia. He maintained that the kind of Government the Soviet professed was contrary to human nature, and could not last. The way to create a reasonable situation in Russia was to allow the Russian people to work out their own salvation. It was by opening up trade much more than by armaments that the Bolshevik Government would be put down.

NO ENCOURAGEMENT TO POLAND.

Dealing with Poland he said that a small quantity of ammunition was given to Poland as an Ally and was intended to enable the Poles to defend themselves against an attack by Bolsheviks which was threatened in October, 1919. But Poland had been informed that Britain would not take the responsibility of advising peace or war although the opinion of the British Government was against war. Mr. Lloyd George supported by the Cabinet had informed the Polish Foreign Minister that Britain did not desire to give Poland the slightest encouragement to pursue the policy of war because she would incur responsibilities which she could not discharge. Mr. Lloyd George made it clear that the principal difficulty was that the Polish army had advanced far beyond the racial boundaries but if Poland made a real attempt for an equitable peace and the Bolsheviks refused it Britain would be bound to assist Poland. In addition to that the Supreme Council expressed its opinion at the same time, namely February. It was made plain that Britain was sick of war and the one thing she desired was peace. On the other hand, after the defeat of Denikin the Bolshevik army on the Polish frontier was increased by more than fifty per cent. and the Poles asserted that they had every indication that unless they were strong enough the Bolsheviks would overrun them. Mr. Bonar Law asked what the position of Britain would be, if she told the Poles that they must not attack the Bolsheviks and the latter overran Poland?

Referring to the suggestion that the League of Nations should deal with the dispute he said that the Government was of the opinion that the League should only take action when it could be effective. It was impossible for the League to interfere successfully in the present case.

BOLSHEVIKS IN PERSIA

LANDING AT ENZELI.

BRITISH EVACUATE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, May 19.
Recd. 7 p.m., May 21.

Reuters learns that telegrams from Teheran state that a large force of Bolsheviks landed on May 18th, from thirteen ships near the Persian port of Enzeli. The General Commanding was obliged to accept Bolshevik terms owing to the latter's numbers and the British evacuated Enzeli in the evening. The landing parties were apparently from Baku, where, it is reported, forty thousand Reds are congregated.

PERSIAN COMMUNIST RISING IN TABRIZ.

COSSACKS JOIN RFVOLUTIONARIES.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, May 19.
Recd. 6-30 p.m., May 20.

A Moscow wireless message states that ther a Persian Communist rising in Tabriz Forty-eight hundred Persian Cossacks hav joined Kutchak Khan, leader of Persian revolutionaries.

REPORTED ADVANCE OF REDS

FIGHTING NEAR KIEFF.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, May 19.
Recd. 2-p.m., May 21.

A Bolshevik wireless claims that the Reds have advanced and captured a number of villages on the right bank of the Dnieper and states that fighting is proceeding fourteen miles from Kieff.

POLISH RETREAT ON SOUTH OF DVINA.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, May 19.
Recd. 7 p.m., May 21.

Warsaw.—A Polish communique states that the enemy continues to concentrate his forces on the front along the suburbs of Kieff. The south of Dvina after a long struggle under pressure of the enemy forces we have fallen back to the new line of defence.

BRITISH REFUGEES FROM RUSSIA.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, May 20.
Recd. 7 p.m., May 20.

In the House of Commons replying to Mr. Forrest, Mr. Harmsworth said that a Government Committee was being established presided over by Lord Emmott and including Mr. Brace, Sir Hume Williams and Sir Ryland Adkins to collect statements of British refugees recently returned from Russia for publication.

"NAVY MUST ALWAYS REMAIN ON MOBILISED SCALE."

MR. CHURCHILL ON IMPERIAL POLICE DUTY.

(Reuter's Special Service.)

LONDON, May 20.
Recd. 2 p.m., May 21.

Speaking at the luncheon at the opening of the military tournament Mr. Churchill said that now we had again broad sunlight and victorious peace, we had to keep alive on the scale of the army before the war a small defensive army for Imperial Police duty and to keep alive those traditions, which generation hence, might be the means of enabling our various communities usually unprepared to escape a disaster and the Navy must always remain on the mobilised scale. They had always been and always must be strong enough whatever happened to enable all other deficiencies to be repaired.

"MAN WHO FIRST FLEW ACROSS ASIA"

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, May 19.
Recd. 7 p.m., May 21.

Peking.—Ferrarin flying from Rome to Tokio on arriving here from Tsingtao was vociferously cheered by a large crowd. Ferrarin received a Chinese decoration, also a silver incense-burner inscribed "To the Man who first flew across Asia."

HOME RULE BILL.

"PROPAGANDA TO DESTROY BRITISH EMPIRE."

SIR EDWARD CARSON'S VIEW.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, May 20.
Recd. 7 p.m., May 21.

Sir Edward Carson, speaking in the Commons, regarding Ireland, said there was ample evidence that the condition of affairs was all part of the propaganda which was being carried on in Egypt and India. Chief offices were in New York. The directors of the campaign were not animated by any desire to help Ireland but from hatred were working to destroy the British Empire. Whether it came via Germany or not the great part of the funds for the movement came from America.

Mr. Denis Henry, Attorney-General for Ireland, describing the military measures, said that the Chief Secretary had put cavalry in the cattle driving districts of Roscommon, Galway and Leitrim resulting in seventy prosecutions for cattle-driving. A good number of convictions had already been obtained. In some districts the constable on duty was strengthened by the presence of three soldiers in full fighting kit.

The House adjourned until June 1st.

QUESTION OF CONTRIBUTION TO IMPERIAL EXPENDITURE.

(Reuter's Telegram.

LONDON, May 20.
Recd. 7 p.m., May 21.

The Belfast Chamber of Commerce in a statement on financial provisions of the Home Rule Bill contends that Irish contribution to Imperial expenditure should not exceed five millions sterling, instead of 18 millions proposed. The south of Ireland should contribute 71½ per cent. and the north of Ireland 28½.

JOINT COMMITTEE.

COMMONS PERSONNELL.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, May 20.
Recd. 2 p.m., May 21.

In the House of Commons the resolution constituting the Commons' section of the Joint Committee to revise the draft rules under the Government of India Act, was agreed to and the following were appointed:—Mr. Acland, Mr. Bennett, Sir Henry Craik, Mr. Montagu, Major Ormsby Gore, Sir J. D. Rees and Mr. Spoor.

REPARATION COMMISSION.

M. POINCARE RESIGNS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, May 19.
Recd. 7 p.m., May 21.

Paris.—M. Poincare has resigned from the Reparation Comission on the ground that recent conversations at Lympne will end in relieving the commission of the most difficult part of its task.

M. Millerand accepting the resignation nevertheless considers that the commission will lose nothing of its importance on the scope of its duties. The former Minister of Commerce succeeds M. Poincare as member of the French delegation.

HUNGARY DECIDES TO SIGN PEACE.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

LONDON, May 19.
Recd. 7 p.m., May 21.

Amsterdam.— Amessage from Budapest states that Hungary has decided to sign the Peace Treaty owing to Rumania, Jugo-Slavia and Czecho-Slovakia agreeing to co-operate against Hungary, if Hungary refused to sign.

GERMAN SCHEME TO OBTAIN FOREIGN CREDITS.

FORMATION OF A TRUST

(Reuter's Special Service.)

LONDON, May 19.
Recd. 2 p.m., May 21.

Berlin:—The Imperial Minister of Finance, Wirth, speaking at Duesseldorf Foreshadowed the formation of a trust comprising all the great industrial organisations in Germany with a view to obtaining foreign credits. The state-owned concerns were still being run at a loss and the Government would be obliged to transfer them to foreign corporations in order to obtain further credits abroad.

PAPER SHORTAGE.

MR. W. DUNSTAN ON INCREASED PRODUCTION OF PULP.

(Reuter's Special Service.)

LONDON, May 20.
Recd. 2 p.m., May 21.

Mr. Wyndham Dunstan, Director of the Imperial Institute discussing paper shortage points out that South Africa is rich in esparto grass but that wattle bark promises far greater results. He also advocates cultivation of bamboo especially in the Malay Straits and India which is most suitable. He suggests the formation of a Consumers' Associations to encourage the production of pulp in the colonies and dependencies.

LATEST CABLES.

SALES OF REVERSE COUNCIL

QUESTION IN COMMONS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, May 20.
Recd. 0-45 a.m., May 22.

In the Commons, at the question-time, Mr. Montagu stated that the sales of Reverse Councils, since February 5, totalled approximately thirty millions sterling. The precise loss in making payments against these sales could not be calculated as the funds in England could not be earmarked against particular remittances from India in view of the variance of the rates at which the sterling funds were laid down, but as a set-off against such a loss he pointed out that the Currency Committee recognised the necessity of revaluing the sterling holdings of the Government of India on the basis of the two shilling rupee and taking this basis, a net loss of seven millions sterling was reached, which ultimately would fall on the revenue of government though the rise in exchange enabled government to gain about eighty millions sterling on the remittances for the sterling expenditure from 1917 to 1919.

IRISH SITUATION.

CONSTABUTARY BEING REINFORCED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, May 20.
Recd. 0-45 a.m., May 22.

To-day's news from Ireland shows that the Military and Naval men are reinforcing the constabulary. The flying column of the Seventh Hussars has replaced the police and is patrolling the mountainous district near Dublin, while a detachment of the Naval Brigade has arrived at Skibbereen with three guns and wireless equipment for the police barracks. The Military are occupying the neighbouring police barracks at Goleen.

Stories of outrage and murder continue to be received. The latest include the shooting of two constabulary sergeants in Limerick street, One with thirty years' service was Killed and the other a former army officer, was dangerously wounded. The assailants escaped. The general Headquarters at Dublin have promulgated a sentence by courtmartial of the sixteen weeks' imprisonment on Enniskillen, the man who was found in possession of a seditious document, namely "the Irish volunteers official Organ."

INVASION OF PERSIA.

"TIMES'" CAUSTIC COMMENTS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, May 20.
Recd. 1-30 a.m., May 22.

Commenting on the Bolshevist invasion of Persia, "The Times" severely criticises Government's attitude towards the affairs in the Middle East. The Journal says that there is no indication that Government has any clear practical policy in view now that the long threatened invasion of Persia has begun. The Persian issue cannot be considered apart from Mesopotamia.

"The Times" is not prepared to assent to any arrangement which will saddle the British taxpayer with heavy cost of holding Mesopotamia as far as Mosul. Whoever gets the Mesopotamian oil-must pat the bill, for Britain will not consent to maintain a big garrison in Mesopotamia for the benefit of the partly foreign oil companies. The whole atmosphere of our proceedings in Mesopotamia and Persia appears to davour more of syndicates than sense. For example, syndicates have been formed to build railways throughout Persia, which at present requires nothing but good roads for motor-transport.

"The Times" urges Government clearly to declare the Middle-Eastern policy, define responsibilities, estimate cost and state who is going to find money.

SOVIET RUSSIA AND LEAGUE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, May 20.
Recd. 1-30 a.m., May 22.

Rome.—The Council of the League of Nations has reported that 37 states who now belong to the League have passed resolutions of regret that the Soviet Russia replying to the proposal that the League Commission of Enquiry would visit Russia had laid down conditions tantamount to refusal, as the Soviet seeks to discriminate what states may participate in the enquiry. The Council points out the League's collective character to hold the Soviet fully responsible, if the disinterested request is not accepted by May 15.

London, May 20th.—Paris.—Marshal Foch, speaking at Ecole Polytechnique, asked who dared to believe that Germany, which had already started four great campaigns since 1864 from sheer arabition, was now renouncing the idea of war. Germany's neighbours would be forced to maintain armies on account of historic realities of Germany's racial appetite.

ALL-INDIA MARATHA CONFERENCE.

COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION CONDEMNED.

MR. K. JADHAV'S PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

The Third All-India Maratha Conference was held last night at Parel, under the presidency of Mr. Khaserao Jadhao of Baroda. There was a large number of delegates, both from the city and the mofussil, in addition to visitors.

It was rumoured that there were differences of opinion among the Marathas about the holding of the Conference, and if any proof of this was wanting it was forthcoming while the Chairman was making his speech. Stones were thrown at the audience from the direction of the road, but fortunately nobody was injured.

CHAIRMAN'S WELCOME.

Mr. Ziloba Babajirao the Chairman of the Reception Committee in welcoming the President elect asked the delegates to remember their past greatness and be prepared to sacrifice everything for the sake of their motherland.

Mr. Babajirao reminded the audience that their national representative body was the Indian National Congress, and they could not go beyond the restrictions passed by that body. They could not be satisfied with one to two annas of reforms, when they asked for sixteen annas of Swarjya. They must accept what they had been given and try their best to get more rights. Marathas were strongly opposed to any sort of communal representation, and he was against any special seats being reserved for their community. He exhorted all to live in complete unity with each other for the advancement of their motherland. It was necessary that they should have compulsory primary education for any further national progress.

PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

Mr. Khaserao Jadhav in the course of his Marathi speech, said that the first duty Hindus was to be loyal to their Sovereign, as they were enjoined to be so by their very religion. The King had shown great solicitude for the welfare of his subjects by his declaration of August, 1917. As loyalty was the duty of the subject, so also it was the duty the ruler to keep the former contented in all spheres of life—religion, politics, industries and other things,—and to work in his interest. Both were equally bound to do their duty, and as the ruler made use of the laws to make the ruled do their duty, in a like manner the subjects should make use of all constitutional means to get the rulers to move forward. There was much difference between the Government and the King, but not between the administration and the Government. For the conduct of the administration a King has to appoint officers, and these officers are liable to make mistakes like any one of us. Some times through ignorance and at other times through bad motives they did not do their duty properly and justly, and at these times the subjects should stand fearlessly by their rights. The people should without fear proclaim their rights, see that they were respected, and they should be prepared, if the worst comes to happen, to suffer for their birthright. There is nothing in the world which can stand in the way of a man's birth right. For all these things the sacrifice ,and courage of a soldier were required, and when these were forth coming all difficulties would easily vanish.

Continuing he said the Marathas had now fallen from their high estate. At one time their flag was flying from Rameshwar to Attock and Marathi was the court language everywhere; but what was their condition now? They were a fallen people! Not only that. But their saint Tukaram had told each other, "So long as a man had respect for himself, so long would he not do his duty properly," and that was the first principle of ethics. Only if they had any self-respect would they regulate their actions in a noble spirit. Therefore, however humble a man might be he was enjoined by his religion to consider himself as divine in spirit. That being the case, it was a matter shame and disgrace that some of the Marathas took credit in calling themselves as Depressed Classes. There will always be social differences in this world, and some people will always be more advanced then others. But that was no reason why they should call those who were lagging behind as Depressed Classes. If men could have any respect for themselves others would not have any for them. Up to this time they were not aware that they were a backward class, only now had they come to realise that, and the seed of this evil was in the new reforms. Simply because their interests should not be neglected, these classes called themselves backward classes with a view to getting more privileges. To him it was matter of shame and disgrace that simultaneously with the new reforms this cry of depressed classes was raised by the Marathas. But their saint Tukaram had told them that there was nothing more disgraceful in this world than to depend upon the charity of other people, and that was equally applicable to political matters. Therefore, the speaker would earnestly request them to throw away this badge of helotry and advance with others as their equals, in a courageous and fearless manner. Not only that, they must not allow others to use the word "backward" in regard to them, and they must always be ready to stand on their own legs. Only by thinking themselves great could they become so; they belonged to the warrior classes and theirs was the duty to give in charity, and not to beg. He earnestly begged of them not to abase themselves for the sake of a few crumbs—a few places in the new councils—and brand themselves for ever!

COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION.

The question with which they were closely concerned said the President, was communal representation, and Mr. V. M. Pavar, their last year's President, had already informed the Government of the views of All-India Maratha Conference. He fully associated himself as President of the Conference with all that had been said in that regard. Communal representation was one of the most potent evils in the way of the onward march of a nation. There could be no advancement in India without unity; but he was surprised that those who repeated that parrot cry were now fighting tooth and nail against that fundamental principle of unity by asking for communal representation. The primary purpose of communal representation was that the interests of backward classes should not be neglected. Communal representation erected a kind of wall between the different communities and thus estranged them permanently. When it was of the utmost importance that all differences between them should disappear for ever, they were doing their best to accentuate them by means of separate representation, and there could not be a greater blunder than that. For the sake of immediate advantages, they were sacrificing the greater good of the country. But they did not get even temporary advantages by communal representation, for then they would lack the incentive, to keep pace with other communities, and thus lag behind. How was it possible for a man who purposely made use of crutches ever to walk without them? He strongly deprecated any special representation and earnestly asked the Conference to consider what was now taking place in Madras over this sorry question of communal representation.

LAND REVENUE POLICY.

Coming to the subject of their future programme, Mr. Khaserao said the most important economic question was the land policy of the Government. Every civilised Government considered that the land belonged to the people. In some countries they were fighting for the nationalisation of railways, mines and rivers. That being the trend of all civilised Governments, he thought it was unjust on the part of the Government to declare that the land belonged to the State and that the owners were mere tenants. Even in former times the king was not considered to be the owner of the land; he was considered to be entitled to only a sixth part of their produce and nothing more. Therefore, people should try their utmost to induce the Government to change the present land revenue policy. What was the good of their improving the land, if all the benefits were to be taken away from them by the State? The result of this was that although they grew large quantities of grain, while the people of India died of want and famines, people in other countries waxed fat. Famines were chronic in this country and Sir Sankaran Nair in his minute had written that Indians could not get even one full meal in a day, and were, therefore, unable to withstand any epidemics. While the average life in other countries was 42 years, in India it was only 21 or 22. Therefore, they should urge upon the Government to stop all exports of foodstuffs, and to improve agriculture by introducing modern methods and by all other means possible.

THE PROBLEM OF CASTE.

Mr. Khaserao then referred to the disabilities from which they were suffering in emigranting to other countries, and in the military service. He strongly deprecated any caste differences, which, he said, were merely artificial and not equitable. They must have had this caste system for the last four thousand years at least, and it was impossible it could disappear all at once. While the evils of the caste system were patent, they must not be blind to its good points also. The only remedy to do away with caste differences was to disregard them altogether by placing the welfare of the whole country in the fore front. Therefore, he had said at the Maratha Educational Conference that those who called theselves Marathas, were Marathas, and the present Conference was being conducted, he was very glad to say, on that very principle. In the time of the great Shivaji the word Maratha had a comprehensive meaning and they could not do better than take that as the definition of the word Maratha.

EDUCATION.

Referring to the question of education, the speaker said while in other countries the percentage of literates was 80 to 95 per cent. India was lagging behind. It was up to them to move forward in all departments of education—industrial, commercial, physical etc. They must also take care to see that their women were not kept steeped in ignorance. Statistics had proved that while the mortality figures in India among men were the highest in the world, they were even higher in the case of women.

CONDITION OF LABOUR.

Mr. Khaserao then spoke on the subject of labour. Day by day their working man was getting poorer and the community was suffering on that account. A large section of the people were workers, and the recent strikes among the mill workers in this city had brought their grievances and disabilities before the whole world. Overcrowding to an extent undreamt of in other civilised countries, meagre wages based on primitive rather than present day conditions, evils of drink, perpetual indebtedness to the money-lender—these were the things which were forcibly brought to the front in the recent strike. The question was how to improve the condition of labour. That was an acute question now in all the countries in the West. In these days of high famine prices and low wages, it was impossible to make both ends meet and even to exist in this world. But the great war had brought to the front a new truth and that was that every man had a right to live decently, and that the Government were bound to provide every man with equal opportunities with that view. Formerly the poor in India used to think that it was on account of their misfortunes that they did not get a living but the great war had taught them another lesson and that was that the Government were bound to provide them with either work or food.

The speaker then advocated improvements in the Factory Act with a view to prevent child labour and curtailing the hours of work for men and women, as has been done in Europe and America, and referred to the prevailing state of things in the Native States. Only in a very few States had the people any rights worth the name, and if they were not much oppressed it was merely by chance and through the goodness of the princes. But this state of things could not last for ever. All India was now aglow with a new spirit, and it was impossible that this new spirit could leave the Native States untouched. It was also difficult for the people in the Native States to keep quiet with hands folded, when their countrymen in British India get more and more rights. Therefore, it was only proper that the rulers of Native States, should bestir themselves and do things before they were forced by circumstances to do so. It was up to the Indian princes to avoid a disaster by themselves advancing along the paths of progress and enlightenment.

PRESENTATION OF FLAGS.

DOMINIONS' HELP TO MOTHER COUNTRY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, May 20.
Recd. 7 p.m., May 21.

The Lord Mayor of Bristol presided at function there, to-day, which was attended by official representatives of the Dominions for the purpose of presenting a series of flags in acknowledgment of the kindness and hospitality extended to the wounded and sick soldiers during the war. High Commissioner Sir George Perley presented the Canadian flag; High Commissioner Sir Thomas Mackenzie, the New Zealand flag,-Colonel Hilbert for the High Commissioner of the Union of South Africa, the South African flag and Mr. Robert Bush on behalf of General Birdwood, the australian Imperial forces flag.

Sir Thomas Mackenzie said that they were thanked for helping the Mother Country, but they remambered what the Mother Country did for the Dominions in earlier days in expending blood and treasure.

YPRES.

PRESENTATION OF BRITISH MILITARY CROSS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 20.
Recd. 7 p.m., May 21.

Ypres.—There was an impressive ceremony at the presentation of the British Military Cross to Ypres. Lord French whom King George had specially delegated for the duty journeyed from England for the purpose. The King of the Belgians was present. The Burgomaster of Ypres recalled the defence of the famous salient in which over two hundred thousand British soldiers fell. He paid an eloquent tribute to British valour. Lord French said that the Cross was presented to commemorate the courage of British soldiers and patriotism of the population. He pinned the Cross on the cushion amid tremendous cheering, while bands played "God Save the King" and the "Brabonconne."

INCREASES OF PAY.

PERMANENT SCHEMES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 20.
Recd. 7 p.m., May 21.

In the House of Commons replying to Colonel Yate, Colonel Leslie Wilson stated that apart from temporary increases of pay and pensions by way of war bonus and war allowances schemes for permanent improvement of salaries were being brought into effect in Hongkong, the Straits Settlements, Malay States, Mauritius, West Africa, Malta, Cyprus and the West Indies. The question was under consideration in case of Ceylon, Gibraltar, East Africa protectorates and Fiji.. Colonel Wilson added that in view of bonus to existing pensioners and improvement of pensions which would follow automatically from the revised scales of salary no revision of pension rates appeared to be required.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

Mr. Tajuddin, Secretary, Provincial Muslim League, has left Delhi for an extensive tour in the C. P. and Berar, where he intends organising District Moslem Leagues at various centres.

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A Delhi message of May 20th says:—Mr. S. S. Harris, Sessions Judge (retired) who has been appointed Special Magistrate, Delhi, to try two big gang cases, has arrived here and has commenced the hearing of the cases. It will be remembered that the number of persons charged are thirty. They are alleged to have committed a number of burglaries in the Delhi province during the past year. The trial is expected to take about three months.

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A Calcutta message of May 19th says:—The Chief Presidency Magistrate called on for hearing this afternoon the case against 139 rich Marwaris charged with gambling on an extensive scale. The public prosecutor asked for a postponement of the case as their account books and other things were being translated. The defence counsel urged an early enquiry as accused were losing several lakhs because their account books were in police custody and consequently they could not carry on their business. The hearing was postponed on June 3rd.

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A Madras message dated May 19th says:—At a meeting held under the auspices of the Twenty Club, Mr. P. N. Raman Pillai presiding a resolution protesting against the unjust and inadequate recommendations of Lord Meston's Committee on financial relations and requesting the Secretary of State and the Joint Parliamentary Committee to totally disapprove both the principle and the proportion of the contributions by the provinces to the Government of India as suggested by the committee was passed.

FIJI & GUIANA EMIGRATION.

COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

INVESTIGATION DEPUTATION RECOMMENDED.

The Report of the Committee of the Imperial Council, appointed to examine the schemes of emigration of Indians to Fiji and British Guiana submitted by their respective deputations, have now been published. The Governments of Fiji and British Guiana have been addressed on the lines recommended by the Committee and their replies are awaited. The report says:—

4. Before dealing with the details of these schemes, the Committee would in the first place record their opinion that no scheme of emigration of Indians to either of these colonies should be approved unless it is certain that the position of the immigrants in their new homes will all respects be equal to that of any other class of His Majesty's subjects resident there. Upon this point therefore, the Committee questioned the deputations at some considerable length. So far as British Guiana is concerned, the deputation assured the Committee that East Indian immigrants had now equal rights with all other classes of British subjects in the colony which was under a liberal constitution giving the people large powers of self-government. The deputation went further and undertook to declare this equality in rights by legislative ordinance and to secure its continuance by obtaining an announcement of the Colonial Office that the maintenance of such status was a settled policy.

FIJI.

5. In the case of Fiji the form of Government appears to be less liberal than in Guiana. The guarantees therefore that the Fiji Government can give regarding equality of political rights are more limited in scope. The Fiji deputation, however, assured us (i) that Indians in Fiji are at present entitled to engage in professions, and trade and commerce, and to acquire property, on the same conditions, as other residents, including Europeans, and that the Government of Fiji will undertake that these rights will not be altered in any way to the detriment of Indians are compared with other residents; (ii) that the Government of Fiji will further undertake that the existing municipal rights enjoyed by Indians will not be altered, except in so far as municipal rights of other residents may be altered in the same direction; and that the political rights now being extended to Indians to elect two Indian representatives to the Legislative Council of Fiji will not be withdrawn.

6. While welcoming these assurances, the experience of the past in other colonies compels the Committee to recommend further investigation of this aspect of the matter. It is possible that while political and economic conditions render the grant of equal political rights to Indians practicable and expedient at present, there may be (the Committee do not say there are) forces at work calculated to change this happy state of things which forces may not be easily recognizable save by investigation and enquiries on the spot in British Guiana and Fiji, respectively.

SCHEMES.

7. Coming now to the schemes themselves, the Comittee consider, subject to the qualification expressed below, that the terms proposed are in themselves fair and reasonable. The Committee, however, feel that the effect of the scheme on the Indian immigrant will depend more on factors, that can only be gauged on the spot rather than on written provisions of rules and laws. The Committee will endeavour to explain the difficulty it has in the matter by examples—

(i) The most satisfactory feature of both schemes is the provision of land for settlement. But for this part of the scheme to be real and not illusory, the land proposed to be granted must be of such quality and situation that a new Indian settler would not find it beyond his power to cultivate it successfully and maintain himself and family thereon. It seems to the Committee impossible to form any opinion on this part of the scheme without local enquiry.

(ii) Wages are said to be much above the cost of living but as it is not practicable to enforce the payment of wages irrespective of the works done, the Committee think that local enquiries into the tasks expected of a worker, the wages paid therefor and the cost of living by persons conversant with the capabilities and needs of Indian agriculturists could alone elucidate whether the prospects of immigrants are really so good as they appear to be on paper. This appears to the Committee to be more particularly necessary in the case of Fiji.

(iii) Health conditions in both colonies are reported to be good ;and the Committee see no reason to doubt this in the case of Fiji. In the case of British Guiana notwithstanding the favourable (in comparison with India) death-rate the Committee understands the East Indian population has been practically stationary. It is possible that this state of things is due to re-emigration or repatriation are explainable on other grounds than bad death and birth rates. But the Committee feel that it would be well to have the matter investigated on the spot.

8. For the reasons set forth in the above paragraphs the Committee resolve to submit its conclusions in the form of the two following resolutions which have been passed by the members unanimously.

SEND DELEGATION.

This Committee having heard the delegates from British Guiana is inclined to take a favourable view of the Scheme of Colonisation presented by them in view of guarantees and safeguards which they are prepared to provide by legislation and otherwise, but before recommending definite acceptance of it would advise the appointment of a deputation of three competent persons to proceed to British Guiana, investigate the conditions on the spot and report to the Government of India.

II.

This Committee which consisted of Mr. V. S. Sastri, Sir D. E. Wacha, Mir Asad Ali Khan, Mr. W. E. Crum, Mr. Marjoribanks, Mr. K. Chanda, Dr. T. B. Sapru, Mr. S. N. Banerjea and Mr. Sarma recommend:—

(a) that the Government of Fiji be asked to give guarantees similar to those which the British Guiana deputation declared that its Government was prepared to give; (b) that if the Government of Fiji do give these guarantees the Government of India should send a deputation similarly constituted to test the scheme generally and specially as to the question of the adequacy of wages, and II—subject to the above guarantees being given and to a satisfactory report being made by the deputation, this Committee would recommend a favourable consideration being given to the colonisation scheme by the Government of India.

The Hon. Dr. Sapru did not attend the meetings of the Committee.

MR. CHANDA'S NOTE.

It seems to me that the British Guiana deputation was on a somewhat better footing than the Fiji one as regards binding their respective Governments. Political conditions in British Guiana are also more favourable than in Fiji as regards Indians but the climate of British Guiana is not very attractive and the wages in Fiji are decidedly inadequate as the recent riots indicate. Land scheme seems to be a second-ary consideration—in Fiji at any rate—real object is to obtain labour immediately.

I am not very anxious to give much encouragement to any emigration on a large scale on other grounds also.

However, I agree that definite guarantees being given matter should be investigated by a deputation which we recommend, before any definite recommendation be made.

(Sd.) KAMINI K. CHANDA.

MR. SARMA'S NOTE.

1. I shall add a few lines by way of explanation. The two deputations have the moral support of the Governments concerned behind them, and the British Guiana deputation has a large body of colonial opinion in its support, but I do not think that either of them has any authority to bind its Government.

2. It was not clear to me that the wages in British Guiana were adequate and at the present rate of exchange the wage in Fiji appears to be inadequate. The wages promised to be guaranteed were not very definite. As regards housing, I believe the existing arrangements and the arrangements promised meet the requirements of those who may engage themselves to work on plantations. Free labourers may be afforded facilities, but it did not seem to be clear that any definite pledges were given.

3. Guarantees mentioned in the note should be given before any deputation is sent. The deputations were anxious about the importation of labour to work on plantations and the scheme proper appeared to be a matter of secondary importance at the present moment. There seems to be no clearly planned arrangement already made for land colonisation. I am not in favour of encouraging emigration unless it be for immediate land colonisation. but the possibilities are so great that if the necessary guarantees are given, deputations should be sent to investigate the problems on the spot.

(Sd.) B. N. SARMA.

CABLE ITEMS.

PARIS.—General Fournier, Governor of Maubeuge who was arraigned before a special Council of War for the surrender of the fortress and eight officers who were charged with complicity have been acquitted.

BERLIN.—War criminals have been summoned to appear before the Supreme Court of Leipzig between June 7th and 20th.

SHANGHAI.—Masiero who crashed at Canton has been disqualified from the Rome-Tokio flight. He arrived here by a steamer and left by air for Peking.

The Devonshire House has been purchased for a million guineas by Mr. Sibthorpe of London and the Liverpool shipowner Mr. Harrison, who will utilise a portion for cinema of an unprecedented character with restaurant and dancing-room.

Melbourne.—The Commonwealth House of Representatives has passed the third reading of the agreement between Government and the Anglo-Persian Oil Company to supply oil fuel to the Australian ports.

In the Commons, replying to Capt. Wedgwood Benn with regard to the Bolshevist occupation of Enzeli, Mr. Bonar Law said that Government was under no obligation under the Anglo-Persian agreement.

"The Times" learns from Dunedin that it is understood that the Prince of Wales at the conclusion of his Indian tour returns via the Straits, China, Japan and Canada.

PARIS.—Tumultuous scenes occurred in the Chamber to-day arising from the Royalists' interpellation regarding strikes. The President suspended the sitting after half an hour's pandemonium.

London, May 20th.—The British troops at Enzeli which are probably two weak battalions with a few guns belong to the Mesopotamian force.

London, May 20th.—The Irish Unionist Alliance in a meeting at Dublin has passed a resolution against the Home Rule Bill, as betraying the loyalists and highest interests of the Empire.

London, May 20th.—Cairo.—Premier Wahba Pasha has resigned owing to ill-health.

London, May, 20th.—New York.—A remarkable collapse of prices is occurring throughout the country due to the tightness of money and increase of the imports of the departmental stores drastically cutting down prices of the accumulated stocks, particularly boots and clothing.

POONA SEVA SADAN.

ITS OBJECTS AND ACHIEVEMENTS.

(From a Correspondent,)

BASSEIN, May 19.

Mr. G. K. Devadhar, of the Servants of India Society, Bombay, and honorary organiser and general secretary of the Poona Seva Sadan, brought a party of about 40 women students and male and female teachers of the top two classes of the Poona Seva Sadan Bai Motlibai Wadia Training College on an educational excursion to Bassein on the 16th instant. The party were shown the remains of the old Portuguese Fort and other places of local interest in the morning. The same evening the Bassein people requested Mr. Devadhar to deliver an address on the Poona Seva Sadan. Mr. Devadhar having readily complied with the request, a meeting was held in the spacious mandap in front of the Bassein High School.

MR. DEVADHAR'S SPEECH.

Mr. Devadhar in the course of his lecture depicted the relative positions of women in European countries and in India, to the great disadvantage of the latter. He gave a graphic account of the very valuable services rendered by European women to their respective nations during the most troublous and trying times of the great war.

Mr. Devadhar then gave a short account of the growth of the Poona Seva Sadan, in the course of which he said they realized the need for trained women workers, while doing plague and famine-work in Bombay and the United Provinces in the year 1907-08. The Poona Seva Sadan which was started as a result of that experience after a good deal of discussion with men and women in Poona, began to work in a most humble way in the year 1909 at the house of the late Mr. Justice Ranade, whose widow, Mrs. Ramabai Ranade, is our President, with only few women learning from almost the alphabet. In the course of about ten years it developed to such an extent that the number of women and girls on the rolls stood that day at over 750 (including 150 duplications). Moreover, there were at present seven different departments of instruction with three hostels for outsiders in the institution such as the medical, the training college, the industrial, the primary, etc. Again, at the starting of the institution they had not an inch of ground that they could claim as their own, whereas to-day they owned property worth over a lakh of rupees. The lecturer next pointed out that this work of the institution was considered to be unique in its character by all who visited it from time to time, inasmuch as no other institution throughout the length and breadth of the country was doing similar work. It was worth mentioning that the institution which was being conducted on strictly non-sectarian and non-sectional lines, welcomed women to the institution, irrespective of caste and creed. In fact, there were women belonging to the Christian and Mahomedan faiths and there was one Parsee lady staying in one of the hostels. Further, it was in contemplation to admit a girl belonging to the depressed classes and to educate her for some independent profession at the cost of the institution. Thus, Mr. Devadhar brought home to the audience the immense useful work that was being done by the Poona Seva Sadan. He also said that the council of the Sadan intended to open branches at certain centres in the mofussil, where the soil would be found congenial for such work. Already branches or associated institutions have been opened at Satara and Sangli, and more will be opened at Baramati and other places that expressed a desire to have branches in their midst. The idea was to spread a network of the central institution throughout the Marathi speaking districts of Maharashtra.

The special character of the work of the Seva Sadan was amply acknowledged by Government, as would be noticed from the special scale of grants allowed to the different branches of instruction imparted. Thus the training college branch received two-thirds of the actual expenditure, a rate probably not enjoyed by any other similar institution in India so far. Again, the department for giving facilities for nursing, midwifery and medical education, that trained up women as nurses, midwives and sub-assistant surgeons, etc., received grants on the same scale; and the industrial classes and primary classes for grown-up women that form the recruiting ground for several professional courses, received grants at the rate of half the expenditure. The Wadia Charities and public spirited men like Sir Vithaldas Thakersey also fully recognised the value and importance of the work, and the spirit that animated the women and men workers. At the end of his very eloquent and lucid address, he earnestly exhorted his audience to show him only one favour, and that was to induce women in sore need to avail themselves of the educational facilities afforded by the institution.

INDO-CANADIAN TRADE.

DOMINION'S TRADE COMMISSIONER IN INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 21.

Mr. H. R. Poussette, Canadian Trade Commissioner has arrived in Calcutta, being deputed by the Dominion's Government to investigate into the possibilities of improving and extending the Canadian trade with India.

Mr. Poussette came here from Vladivostok after visiting Java and has since been busy making enquiries as to the best means of bringing Canada and India commercially nearer to each other. It appears that he has already met his Majesty's Trade Commissioner in Calcutta, the Director General of Commercial Intelligence and prominent businessmen in Calcutta as well as many of the members of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Poussette appears satisfied with the result of his visit and seems to be much impressed with the immense and ever increasing possibilities of the Indo-Canadian trade in the near future.

THE TERRIBLE TREATY.

NEED OF REVISION.

INDIAN PRESS COMMENTS.

"THE HINDU."

We publish elsewhere a summary of the terms of the Turkish Treaty as well as the appeal by the Viceroy to the Muslims of India. Reuter presumably exercises a kind of unofficial, though none-the-less thorough censorship in his task of enlightening the people. It is difficult otherwise to account for the delay in despatching to India the terms of the Turkish peace treaty which was handed over to the Turkish delegates on the afternoon of May 11. It is beyond question that these terms will be received throughout the country with feelings of the profoundest dismay and indignation. They outrage every single canon of justice and fair-play; they cynically cast to the winds solemn pledges; they exhibit a contemptuous disregard of the feelings of the whole Islamic world; and last but not least with a hypocrisy more disgusting than flaunting spoliation they seek to deck the ethics of the thieves' kitchen with the threadbare garment of those famous Fourteen Points. The Crusaders have triumphed and religious fanaticism has reason to gloat over this its most conspicuous success. The Turk has been turned bag and baggage out of Europe, on the sacred soil of which, consecrated to the propagandist efforts of massacring and outraging Bulgarians Comitajes and Greek brigands, he only retains Constantinople and the few miles of the peninsula as far as the Chatalja lines which defend the city from the north. The boundaries in Asia, assures the message naively, are to remain the same with the trifling difference that they will exclude Syria, Palestine, Arabia, Mesopotamia, Armenia and Kurdistan. Smyrna is to be under Turkish sovereignty, but is to have "effective" Greek administration. A number of ports in Turkey are internationalised as also are the Dardanelles. Protection is afforded for minorities. Palestine is to be a national home for the Jewish people. There are various other clauses, which are usually imposed by the victor upon the vanquished, such as disarmament, limitation of army and navy, reparation, punishment for war crimes, etc. We shall deal later in greater detail with the various clauses of the treaty and endeavour to show that the opinion expressed by us above regarding the nature of that treaty was by no means overpitched. Meanwhile we draw attention to the message published elsewhere in which Lord Chelmsford makes an appeal to the Muslims of India. We have never doubted for a moment the sincerity of Lord Chelmsford's and Mr. Montagu's professions of solicitude for Indian Moslem views. We know, and we hope Indian opinion will never permit itself to forget the fact, that he and the Secretary of State have never ceased to impress upon the Imperial Government and the Supreme Council the importance of a settlement in accordance as far as possible with Indian Muslim sentiment. Indians have no quarrel with the Viceroy or with the Secretary of State While the consciousness of this fact must necessarily incline one to receive with sympathy any appeal from Lord Chelmsford, and while thanking him for the obvious sincerity of his sympathy for, and concern over, the terrible disappointment that has been the guerdon of Moslem India, public opinion will take leave to challenge his views regarding the nature of the Turkish Treaty. Making all due allowance for the limitations of his official position it cannot for a moment be maintained that the terms are just and equitable, or that they have any but the most distant nodding acquaintance with those great principles of humanity, civilisation, justice and self-determination, for which the great war was fought. Those terms, as we said, and we emphasise it again, are the misbegotten issue of religious fanaticism, race hatred, political chicanery, capitalist intrigue and camouflaged chauvinism. The country will thank the Viceroy for a well-meant and honest attempt to pour oil on troubled waters, but it would be worse than foolish to pretend that it can assuage the outraged feelings of our Muslim fellow subjects; or that his pious hope of a truncated Turkey cultivating intimate relations with Britain is likely ever to be realised. The Viceroy's sentiments are unexceptionable, but they are so deplorably-divorced from the realities. One point of his appeal every sober man will endorse. It is a moment for calmness, difficult as calmness may be when the heart is overflowing with bitterness. The decrees of the Supreme Council are not as the laws of the Medes and Persians. Its iniquitous, decisions have, as experience shows, carried their own condemnation in the past and it is not too much to hope that in the case of Turkey as in that of Germany, in the case of the dupe as in that of the villain, righteousness shall ultimately prevail. To this end Indian opinion must keep up vigorous constitutional agitation, using every means of legitimate pressure in order to bring home to the Big Four that in their decisions they are sowing the seeds of a more terrible struggle than the one which deluged Europe with blood.

A terrible blow has fallen on Islam in the practical destruction of its one powerful State. Turkey-in-Europe is reduced to the fragment of the peninsula on which Constantinople stands, bounded by the Chatalfa line. It is difficult to see what is left of Turkey-in-Asia, or how a regenerate Turkey can stand forth, as H. E. the Viceroy hopes, "in the future as in the past, a pillar of the Islamic Faith." What is left of Asia Minor to which she is confined? And, worst of all, the Holy Places are under a British Commission under the League of Nations. The Khilafat question is said to be "one for Muhammadans"; but the Khalifa is the custodian of the Holy Places, and these are now under non-Muslim custody; without army, navy, or air-force he could not guard them, even if they were nominally in his charge, and even that is not left to him.

Well, may H. E. the Viceroy call this the hour of trial for every Musalman. We may grant that the Government of India and the Secretary of State for India have done their utmost. We believe they have, but they have failed. What is the gain of Constantinople under the guns of the Allies compared with the loss of Mecca, Medina and the other Holy Places?

The stern question has now to be faced: What *can* the Musalmans of India do? Mr. Gandhi's four steps of progressive non-co-operation are useless; they are designed to put pressure on the Government of India, but the Government of India has done its utmost. No paralysing of the Government of India would soften this harsh Treaty, nor make the position one whit better. The steps would inevitably cause rioting and bloodshed, and innocent people, who have had nothing to do with the Treaty, would be the only sufferers. The Allies, who are the culprits, would look on unconcerned.

With all apology for tendering advice to those suffering under the deepest sense of wrong inflicted on their faith, we would yet venture to plead with our Musalman brethren to do naught in haste, or under the maddening influence of wrath and resentment, but rather to consult on some effective means of redressing the wrongs done. Our mind turns to the suggestion of the Premier, a strong Confederation of Musalman States, taking advantage of the independence conferred in name and making it a reality. The restitution of the Holy Places to Muslim control might be the first objective, taking it for granted that a British Committee was only a temporary device to save them from becoming prizes to be fought for by contending Nations, and to guard them for the Khalifa till he was ready to re-assume his power. That seems to be the one way which would restore Islam to its earlier glory. To stand by the Khalifa solidly, though his very *raison d'etre* has temporarily disappeared; to declare him still custodian of the Holy Places *de jure* though not *de facto*, and to endeavour to build up a Muslim-Union of States, recognising him as Khalifa, owning his authority. The very meaning of Islam is submission to the Divine Will, and is it not possible that this very disruption of an Empire too weak to do its duty to the Faith, may be a way of creating in its stead a great Muslim Democracy of Free States, which shall recognise the Khalifa as the Eldest Servant of God and the Prophet, and make him strong enough to claim back the guardianship of the Holy Places unprofaned by warring chiefs?

THE "LEADER"

The terms of the treaty of peace with Turkey have been published at last. They are accompanied by an elaborate explanatory statement by the Government of India and a personal message from the Viceroy to Indian Musalmans. Explain the terms as one may, they must be intensely painful to Mahomedans in this and other countries. In a word, they are the terms dictated by the victor to the vanquished. They are on the same lines as the treaties with Germany and Austria. For these almost no one has a good word to say now. Every sensible politician and economist in England recognizes now that those treaties cannot be allowed to remain unrevised if Europe is not to be ruined. Yet in July, 1919, all but a very few more or less inconsequential men acclaimed the treaty as if it had been made in heaven, and the very few members of the House of Commons who would not rise to honour the Welsh maker of the treaty came in for a great deal of adverse criticism. Mr. Lloyd George then attained the zenith of popularity, and the King himself drove to Victoria Station to receive him and afterwards conferred the much coveted O. M. upon him. Now, however, there is no thinking man so poor as to do reverence to that hapless document.

The treaty with Austria was debated in the House of Commons on April 14, and powerful criticisms were directed against it by Mr. Asquith and Lord Robert Cecil, while the spokesmen of the Government, Messrs. Bonar Law and Cecil Harmsworth, were at best apologetic. It was clear that the House only persuaded itself to accept the treaty in order to avoid a greater evil, the resummoning of the Peace Conference in Paris. The voting was induced by the conviction that the Council of the League of Nations was bound to revise both the German and Austrian treaties. It is true there is much keener feeling in England against Turkey owing to the misgovernment of its Christian subjects, and to secure a revision of the treaty in favour of it will conceivably be a more difficult transaction. But it is up to the Government and the people of that country so to conduct themselves in the coming years as to conquer the prejudice of the past and to re-create the old British sentiment that led England to side with them against Russia in that "crime"—the Crimean War. For the present, there is nothing to do but for them to swallow the hard pill, with such grace as may be possible. Refusal to sign the treaty is likely to be followed by renewed military operations, and how they shall end need not even be matter of speculation. The result will be more disastrous still than the present unfriendly treaty.

That the treaty is unfriendly can admit of no question. Nor could it be otherwise. Having deliberately drawn the sword most wantonly on the wrong side, it was improbable in the last degree that Turkey after defeat would be accorded a treatment more favourable than Bulgaria or Austria or powerful Germany was able to obtain. It is correctly stated in the explanatory memorandum of the Government of India that Turkey's conduct did much to prolong the horror and misery of the war. There was the additional circumstance in the case of Turkey of the systematic and age-old ill treatment of the Christian populations subject to it. The men responsible for the direction of events in that land betrayed such incredible lack of imagination that at the very time the terms of the treaty were the subject of consideration, they convicted themselves before the civilized world by the perpetration of fresh, wholesale massacres. Lord Bryce is not a crusted tory, he is a genuine liberal and perhaps the most learned man in England. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman said of him that he knew nearly everyone worth knowing, read nearly every book worth reading, and visited every place worth visiting. Lord Bryce has been leading the anti-Turkish movement in England as his great leader Gladstone did before him. This single circumstance is enough to provoke reflection in thinking minds. The Sultan will be a nobody in Constantinople, but that he is to be allowed to remain in that city at all has been made a grievance by many a liberal reformer in Britain. Nor are we sure by any means that we should have heard all that was said of Mr. Lloyd George's pledges if the three powers that were concerned in the treaty had been able to agree among themselves as to which of them should have the prize; or if financial interests were not involved. There will hardly be a Turkish army left that is worth mention, and no navy or air force. The control of the Straits is taken from it, and its finances will be administered for it by others in view of the state of indebtedness of the country. Arabia becomes independent: Syria will be governed by France, and Palestine and Mesopotamia by England as mandatories of the League of Nations. What is left of the temporal power of the Ottoman Empire that was? It is true that nothing had been done to offend the true religious requirements of Islam, but this is the only consolation left to the Musalmans. It is equally true that the Government of India and the Secretary of State did the best they could in behalf of them. But success has not crowned their efforts. It is possible that Turkey might have fared even worse in the absence of those efforts and their authoritative representations. But the accomplished fact is so decisively adverse that a worse possibility cannot have been very much worse. As regards the representations and efforts of our Muslim fellow-countrymen, H. H. the Aga Khan and the right hon. Syed Ameer Ali must have carried weight, but one cannot find it in him to say as much of the more recent agitation which has been a series of unwise excesses of demand and of speech—and of foolish threat. This agitation is not likely to have made a convert of a single Englishman or Englishwoman. This last point brings us to the question of the future. What are our Moslem fellow-countrymen going to do? It is open to them to effectuate the programme of non-cooperation step by step and stage by stage. They will be wise to retrace their steps instead of marching forward in the path of impetuosity. There is a great deal of wisdom in the personal appeal which his Excellency the Viceroy, the representative of the King-Emperor, has addressed to them in his feeling message. It ought not to fall flat on the Moslem population of India. Either passion and prejudice may determine their course of action, or they may allow proper sway to reason. We suggest that, howsoever great may be the sentimental satisfaction that the former can afford, no good is done thereby to anybody or any cause at any time and in any country. Last year's agitation furnished a tragic instance of how actual evil could be wrought with the best of intentions. While not an Indian with an iota of national self-respect can ever bring himself to think one thought or say one word or do one act in support of mad O'Dwyerism and madder Dyerism, does not candour compel one to admit that the folly of some of our own people in giving wrong counsel or embarking upon risky "experiments" amid an ignorant and discontented people, rendered that bad O'Dwyerism and worse Dyerism possible and give a fatuous satrap intoxicated with a sense of despotic power and irritated and chagrined by the popular attitude towards him, the opportunity for smiting them for which he must have been longing? Do not the authors of the Rowlatt Act and of the particular kind of agitation that followed it, share, if indirectly, and it might be in small part the responsibility for the horrid acts that were subsequently perpetrated and the unspeakable misery that was produced as the inevitable consequence? Has this Khilafat agitation itself done any good so far? Unhesitatingly, No. Can it do any good after the formulation of the terms of the treaty? Again, No. Is it not likely to do an infinite of harm to this country and lead to much unmerited suffering among the simple-minded victims of the very imprudent advice that is being given to them? Certainly, Yes. Already the Seditious Meetings Act is being brought into force, and speakers here and there are being bound over to keep the peace. If the agitation will not be kept within bounds, these steps may be only the beginning of one more chapter of harsh repression which necessarily leads to suffering. Pray how will any cause be advantaged by this? Will the decision of the Government of Turkey to sign or not to accept the proposed terms of peace be influenced one way or another and to any extent by the non-cooperation movement of Mr. Gandhi or the violent declamation of Mr. Shaukat Ali or the indiscretions that the presence of the Afghan mission in India suggested to a few imaginative minds? But one answer is possible. Will action conform to that answer? We shall "wait and see."

"THE INDEPENDENT."

The terms of the peace treaty with Turkey cannot possibly come as a surprise upon anybody. The existence of a secret treaty formed at the beginning of the war, for the partition of Turkey, though suppressed during the war, was very widely known in this country. Indeed, after the Russian Revolution and the breaking away of that country from the Allies, some kind of a summary of this secret arrangement did arrive here, but the Censor prohibited its publication or any reference to it. These things, however, do manage to get out; and though no one talked about it, good many people knew of the Allied conspiracy to despoil Turkey, in the event of their victory in the war. No blame can be attached to these secret conventions, either. Because when you go to war, you must do all that lies in your power to win it. Not to do so would be criminal folly. And it is a recognised law in civilisation, that "everything is fair in love and war." Everything in the world, has its price. You cannot get people to fight on your side instead of on the side of your enemy, without payment of some kind. Even offensive and defensive alliances must have a consideration. The Allies were therefore perfectly justified by existing international ethics, in entering into this agreement in regard to the division of the spoils of victory, in case Turkey was laid by the heels and forced to sue for her life. Knowing all these things, we never believed that it would be easy to secure any other terms for Turkey than what have been imposed upon her. We think even this much, though it is really nothing much, would not have been preserved, if there was not such a tremendous upheaval in India over this Khilafat question. If India had sat silent, it is very doubtful whether the Khilafat would not have been completely expelled from Europe. If the Khalif is allowed to remain in Constantinople, it is due to two reasons, first, the difficulty of getting any arrangement about it that would be agreeable to all the victors; and next the Khilafat agitation in this country.

The terms of the Turkish peace will not, it need hardly be said, satisfy Moslem, or for the matter of that, Hindu sentiment either. We do not know what turn the Khilafat agitation will take now. It is impossible to give any lead to public opinion in a matter of such extreme difficulty and delicacy, offhand. The first duty of the leaders of this movement now is to be at their post, and not leave the masses to themselves or to the mercy of wild demagogues or, worse, agent provocators, who now will be more active than ever in their work of driving unwary people into wild frenzy and red ruin. The agitation cannot be given up. Any diminution of either the extent or the intensity of it will be suicidal to the cause, not only of the Khilafat, but also of India's political emancipation. It will not make for peace and order either. We cannot expect to control the forces created by this movement by any sudden change of its temper or ideals.

The Turkish settlement must not be permitted to kill all hopes of the Mussalmans of India in the future of their Fraternity or the independence and integrity even of the Khilafat itself. In this matter, our Muslim friends can take a very helpful lesson from the spirit and temper of France in regard to her lost provinces of Alsace and Lorraine. Germany despoiled France of these provinces after the Franco-Prussian war in 1871. But, while France lost these physically, she kept them to herself in the innermost recesses of her heart. In the thought and imagination of ever Frenchman, Alsace and Lorraine have been all along integral parts of the French Nation, and after fifty years she has got back her lost ones. And the leaders of the Khilafat movement in India must work in the same spirit, with the same singleness of purpose, with the same deathless determination, to regain the position of Turkey in world-politics and among the dominant nations of the world which she has lost today, by the inscrutable decree of an Over-Ruling Providence.

It is suicidal folly to rush for quick outer results in a tremendous moral fight like this. We must bide our time. That is the first thing which must be deeply impressed upon every friend and follower of the Khilafat. If we may enforce this point by referring to a Hindu legend, we would call to mind the story of Savitri, the ideal, a wifely devotion in Hindu traditions. Savitri lost her husband, who died, as was fated to, upon a certain day which had been foretold by a seer. But Savitri clung to the dead body of her beloved with all the strength and tenacity of deathless love. She would not let her hold of his dead body forgo a single moment; and Death was powerless to take her husband's spirit away because it was in touch with her life. And by clinging to her dead husband with the strength and tenacity of her own young and pure life, she forced Death himself into submission to her will, and for once, to give up his trophy. If the friends and followers of the Khilafat cling, similarly, with all their strength, all their spirit and all their mind and all their love, to the mauled body of the Khilafat, the day perhaps may not, in the providence of God, be very far when they will get back all that they have lost to-day, and a good deal more besides.

It should, however, be borne in mind that the Khilafat which we do hope to get back, cannot be physically, what is lost today. We must strive for a resurrected Khilafat, and not a mummy of the present one, artificially made to move. Nothing happens in this world without the operation of deep moral causes. We must believe, even if we may not see, that there are deep moral causes at work even behind Turkey's present humiliation. The guardian of Islam had more or less forgotten the spirit of Islam, which is the spirit of Democracy. The Spirit of Abubaker had fled from the *takt* which had been sanctified by his holy touch. The faith in an ever-present Providence, that illumined the life of Ali, had become dimmed. The Sultan and his world had got the better in the counsels of the Holy Throne. The ideal of "Composite" Nationhood preached by the Prophet himself upon his settlement at Medina, had been lost sight of in the pride of power and lust for domination. No true Muslim can deny or ignore these things. And the Khilafat suffers to-day for all these lapses. The new Khilafat which will rise out of the ruins of the Ottoman Empire will, yet us hope and trust, revive those pristine glories of the early Khilafat. In this will be the compensations of our present loss. In the hour of its humiliation let every friend of the Khilafat remember and reflect upon all these things and see the hand of a Benign and Ever-Merciful God even in their present trials.

We have little doubt that although all of us may not see it with our mortal eyes, the Khilafat will come to its resurrection some day, before very long. And in that resurrected life, it will get back all that it loses to-day, multiplied a hundred-fold, and on the day of that resurrection it will find itself chastened, purified, ennobled, and much better organised than now, for its high position and responsibilities as a great and honoured member of the coming world Federation which possibly the next world war will lead to.

This is the vision to which the eyes of the friends and followers of the Khilafat must now be turned. This the idea or ideal that must inspire their policy and guide their statesmanship. In fact this was the only sound statesmanlike solution of all the real difficulties of the Turkish question. An Eastern Asiatic Commonwealth under the Khilafat Flag,—a federation of the different races and peoples within the Turkish Empire, as at the beginning of the war would have settled all the outstanding problems of Turkey. It would secure the freedom of all the parts of the Ottoman Empire inside the unity of the Imperial Whole. A Council of the Empire constituted after the ideal of the British Imperial Council which cannot take very long to materialise without seriously hurting Imperial integrity, representative of all the members of the Federation, with the Khalifa as the symbol and instrument of its collective life and authority, would have solved the Turkish. indeed, to some extent even the Asiatic problem, better and more effectively than what the present treaty is ever likely to do. Such a reconstruction of the Khilafat would be in perfect harmony with the teachings of the Prophet and the spirit of the best and holiest of his successors. It would help to make at least Asia, if not the whole world, safe for peace. But narrow self-interests intervened, and obstructed this healthy evolution in the Ottoman Empire.

But what the greed of European Capitalist Imperialism has obstructed, must now be worked by Asia's faith and imagination. A Federated Commonwealth of all the territories within the Ottoman Empire as it was at the commencement of the last war, must be the cry of the Khilafat Movement hence forth. And if we can be faithful to it, the day cannot be long delayed when the Khilafat will come back to its own, as representative of a great world-culture and a great religious fratenity.

"THE BENGALEE"

The terms of the Peace Treaty offered by the Allied Powers to Turkey are published. The Ottoman Empire at one time extended right up to Grenade and Seville in Spain. But now it will break up into the Constantinople sector of Thrace and include the predominantly Turkish areas of Asia Minor. Like a man, an empire also puts forth today the tender leaves of hope and to-morrow blossoms and bears its proud achievements thick upon it. But on the third day comes a frost, a chilling frost. And then the roots of the Empire are ripped and it falls. True, Turkey will not be obliterated from the map of Europe, but she will be reduced to the ghost of her former self.

The Viceroy has done well in sending our Muhammadan fellow-countrymen, a message of encouragement and sympathy, which we hope, will sustain them in the present hour of sore trial. The sympathy and support of their Hindu brethren expressed in such unmistakable manner will also be a source of inspiration to them. We earnestly hope, they will conduct themselves with patience, fortitude and dignity, so eminently characteristic of Eastern peoples and not lose even a jot or title of the traditional self-restraint of the East. The Viceroy recalled with a touch of gracefulness, the splendid response made by the Muhammadans to the call of their King in the dark days of the Empire's sorest need and their notable contributions to the vindication of the exalted ideals of justice and humanity. Now that a great future of political progress is opened before us, we trust our Mahomedan countrymen will not be behindhand in taking the fullest advantage out of it and meeting the situation caused by the publication of the Turkish Peace Treaty with philosophic patience and calmness.

MR. HORNIMAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—There is no doubt now that the return of Mr. Horniman to the country he loves is entirely dependent on the Government of India and according to Mr. Montagu also on the Government of Bombay. It also goes without saying that the Government of India are fully aware and realise his great organising powers, which were tested in the Willingdon Memorial and the Satyagrah Campaign and do not wish him to be here on account the support he will give to the Khilafat question. Nevertheless, I would suggest that petition be sent to the Viceroy signed by thousands of Indians urging that Mr. Horniman be allowed to return to India without delay. Mahatma Gandhi should take the lead in this connection as Mr. Horniman has proyed himself a perfect Satyagrahi. I trust the above suggestion will be favourably entertained and early steps taken for a monster petition being sent to the Viceroy.—Yours etc.,

D. S. DALAL.

Bombay, May 10th.

WIDOW REMARRIAGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—A young child widow belonging to the Hindoo Somwanshi Kshatriya Pathare community is to be married shortly to a young bachelor of the same sect, according to the full rites of a marriage between bachelor and maid. After all the religious ceremonies are over, the bridal pair will be taken round in procession. It will be very interesting to watch as to how this new custom of treating the females equally with males affects the particular community.—Yours, etc.,

KYARBOJEE.

Worlee, May 18.

THE LEPER PROBLEM.

APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

OOTACAMUND, May 20.

Before a crowded meeting, Lord Willingdon presiding and Lady Willingdon, the Raja of Ramnad, the Raja of Venkatagiri and other leading Indian gentlemen being present the Rev. F. Oldrieve gave a lantern lecture on the leper problem. He referred to the important conference held in Calcutta recently and urged that the findings of that Conference should be carried out and a very decided effort made to segregate the pauper lepers in this country.

The Governor said he agreed with the lecturer except that he thought that all lepers should be segregated if the decease was to be stamped out. The Government, he said, was in hearty sympathy with the work that was being done by the Mission to Lepers and he hoped that the Rs. 30,000 Mr. Oldrieve appealed for, would be readily given by the people in Madras Presidency. Indeed he hoped that a far larger sum would be given to enable the Mission to carry out the needed expansions and enlarge its work.

E. I. R. EMPLOYEES' GRIEVANCES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 21.

A meeting of the employees of the East Indian Railway held at Asansole, decided to inform the Agent that unless certain grievances with regard to pay were redressed the men would strike. Time was given to the Agent till the 25th. A deputation of four met the Agent yesterday in Calcutta. Broadly speaking, the men demand an increase of 50 per cent. in wages for those drawing under Rs. 50 a month, and 30 per cent. for those drawing over Rs. 50 a month. This demand is made simply on the ground of increased cost of living. The deputation urged on the Agent that the menial staff pay also should be increased. The Agent made a sympathetic reply stating that the question of raising the pay of the staff in view of the increased cost of living was engaging his attention and he promised them to do his best. The deputation left favourably impressed with the Agent's reply and expressing gratitude to him for his sympathetic consideration.

ALLEGED MISAPPROPRIATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, May 20.

Further hearing was continued to-day before Lieut.-Col. Camberlege, Cantonment Magistrate, of the case in which Capt. C. H. O'Hara and Lieut. H. G. Maclean, Quartermaster, are charged with breach of trust and misappropriation in respect of a sum of Rs. 17,800. Lieut.-Col. Benwell deposed to taking over charge of the depot from Capt. O'Hara on 2nd January, 1920. There was a surplus of stores in stock when Lieut. Maclean handed over to Lieut. O'Gorman. He had to stop the sale of surplus rations. He asked for an account of the money received from the sale of rations but no one was able to give him an intelligible account. He could not get an explanation of the (depot ?) account from Lt. Maclean. The depot fund account was a private account, but if the money was spent from it, it should have been replaced.

TRADE RETURNS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 20.

Trade returns for April last show imports amounted to nearly Rs. 22 crores, an increase of Rs. 7 crores, and exports (including re-exports) to over Rs. 28 crores, an increase of Rs. 6 crores as compared with the corresponding month of last year. The most important increase under exports were in raw cotton, rice, seeds, jute, gunny cloth and gunny bags. The principal increases under imports were in cotton piece-goods, kerosine oil, motor cars, and motor cycles and from steel sheets and plates. During April of the pre-war year 1914, the imports amounted to Rs. 14 crores and exports including re-exports to Rs. 21 crores.

REVERSE COUNCILS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 21.

On Thursday, applications for Reverse Councils were for £122,279,000 out of which immediates were £111,113,000 and deferreds £11,166,000. Out of this total one million was allotted as follows:—Calcutta £487,000, Bombay £436,000, Madras £77,000. One million will be offered on Wednesday next.

"VIJAYA" WARNED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, May 20.

The printer and publisher of the "Vijaya" has been warned under orders from the Government of India for publishing an article attacking the administrations of certain Indian States.

A Calcutta message says:—In connection with the prosecution of two professors for disobeying the police on board the ferry steamer Howrah on 26th April last, accounts published in certain newspapers stated that the passage across the upper deck was reserved for Europeans and that these Indian gentlemen were prosecuted for using it. The Bengal Government has just issued a communiqué contradicting this false and misleading account. The communiqué states that there is no racial differentiation on board these steamers and these two gentlemen were charged with forcing their way through a rope barricade, one end of which was held by a sergeant on duty to prevent passengers getting on to the paddle box stairs until the steamer was properly tied up.

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For Cars with semi-elliptic springs running above frame pin,

Car with Pin having diam of	Max. ½ in	Max. ¾ in.	1 in. and over
Require model	C 1	C 2	C 3
Price per Set for rear of Car	Rs. 95-0	Rs. 115-0	Rs. 120-0

MODEL "A" TWIN TYPE, AS SKETCH.

Adaptable for all styles of cars other than those above mentioned.

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Width of Car Spring up to	1½ in.	1¾ in.	2 in. and over
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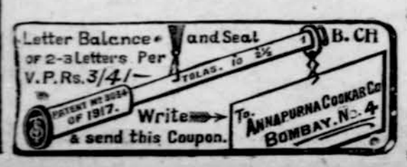

EDUCATIONAL NOTES.

BY AN INDIAN

Education hunger is abroad. Everywhere people are asking for increased provision of education. Men, women and children are demanding more and better education. This spirit has caught hold of our country too. Here, to-day, even the sweepers are claiming facilities for the schooling of th. Recently Cawnpore sweepers in the emp's the local Municipality prayed for a pro of education for their children, and, las week a similar demand emanated from some "Bhangis" of Rohri in Sind. Education is the birthright of every human being, and to deny that privilege to poor sweepers will be nothing short of robbery. I hope the Rohri Municipality will comply with the righteous demand of their sweepers.

Music Lessons.

Music exercises great influence on man's mind. It plays a pretty part in moulding the mind of man. It elevates the thoughts and refines the mind. It exalts and ennobles. Such being the power and influence of music, the Rishis of the ancient India used to encourage its study amongst their pupils. Boys as well as girls were imparted lessons in singing. To-day, music is taught to pupils in several foreign countries. But, in India, like so many things, it is a neglected subject.

School Teacher.

I was delighted to hear that the case of the poor school teachers had been taken up by the Karwar Conference on Sunday last. schools are the nurseries of patriotism it is to teacher we look for fostering that ennobling quality. And, hence, it is as much the business of patriotic politician as that of the educationlist to fight for better conditions and better pay for hese builders of the baby nation. In fact, I would suggest the "Big Assembly" of the Indian National Congress to take up the cause in their hands.

Karachi Teachers.

The Karachi Municipal Teachers' Association has sent the following telegram to the Director of Public Instruction, Poona:—"Kindly order payment of 70 per cent. temporary allowance for vernacular teachers as sanctioned by Government; teachers' condition miserable on account of high prices." Red tape should be wrapped up and the poor hungry teachers afforded relief without any delay.

Floating School.

The Bradford scheme for a floating school is progressing. The Education Committee has already received many offers of ships, both passenger and cargo. A correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle" says:—

"It is proposed to utilise the ship not only for educational purposes, but also for carrying cargo, and it is believed that at the present high rates the freight charges will cover the cost of maintaining the ship.

"A ship of 5,000 tons will be required to provide accommodation for 600 children and cargo.

"It has been resolved by the sub-committee to seek an interview with the Board of Education the Admiralty, and a shipping expert."

Lessons at Cinema.

In England arrangements have been made to give the little folk lessons at Cinema. The boys are to be taken to cinema by their teachers. There they would be shown pictures on educational matters, and aftewards given supplementary lessons in school on subjects filmed. The experiment is first to be tried at Ealing, where the first programme selected by the teachers includes the following films:—

Lumburing in Australia
Beautiful flowers
From mine to mint
Wild birds and animals at home
Chemical erystllisation
Herring Fishing

The London County Council is also evolving a cinema project, with a view to educate the boys by films on travel, science, and natural history, and also to give pictures entertaining to juveniles. Why not institute a similar order in this country?

Clown as Teacher.

"Children would often learn useful truths if they were put to them more pleasantly" says "Tit Bits" which adds:—"This has been realised in an American school, where they have a clown who amuses and instructs the pupils at the same time!

"He dresses in the usual clownish garb, and while tickling the little scholars with his droll antics, teaches them the proper things to eat, how often to bathe, and how to sleep and play, etc.

"The children find this procedure so amusing and interesting that they learn in spite of themselves."

Business Schools.

Hundreds of evening schools are maintined in several European countries by the proprietors of large businers houses for the education of those of their employees who have had no enough opportunity for learning. Here, the firms though getting fat at the labour of their hard worked men are callously indifferent to their educational requirements and ambitions. But this must now cease. It is up to the "boss" to loosen his strings and provide facilities for learning to their poor men.

TRIBUTE TO MRS. BESANT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It may interest your readers to know that the following cable was sent lately from a large and representative gathering of Australian Theosophoists to Mrs. Annie Besant, President of the society.,

"We being members of the Australian section of the T. S. hereby put on record our deep sense of admiration at the herculean labours of the President of the T. S. and assure her of our loyal support at all times."

As the Theosophical Society is a non-political body and pledged to political neutrality it is wise, I think, to make it clear to you that the cable came from a representative gathering of Theosophists present, at that moment, not in a formal Theosophical capacity but rather privately.—Yours, etc.,

J. Bean.

Sydney, April 14.

To-Night
and
UP TO FRIDAY
next!

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers
offer to their patrons
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by
SIR HALL CAINE:
"DARBY and JOAN"

A Beautiful
LOVE-STORY.

"DARBY & JOAN"

(6 parts—7,000 feet.) by

SIR HALL CAINE

An all-British production featuring the

AUTHOR'S OWN SON

DERVENT HALL CAINE

LOVE AT FIRST SIGHT!

Perhaps you are not a believer in it. Well—see how two parents are bitterly vindictive against each other but how their children fall in love!

"DARBY & JOAN"

—:o:—

is the melodious heart-touching story of our English Judge and his faithful wife, whose mutual fidelity had enabled them to triumph over all untoward things, and bring them at last to a haven of perfect rest

THE
AUTHOR'S OWN SON
DERVENT HALL CAINE
s in the principal role.

SHEILA

was Sayle Moore's only child. She was his pearl of great price. She was to him as the morning dews to the rose. Shewas a flower whose fragrence was as of Heaven.

Yet, even she was to learn that the fairest flower may be breased and that the cold breath of sorrow may reach the tenderest heart.

"Darby and Joan" is undoubtedly better than "The Woman Thou Gavest Me." We trust that all those who have seen that film will surely see this another Hall Caine Production.

West-End Cinema

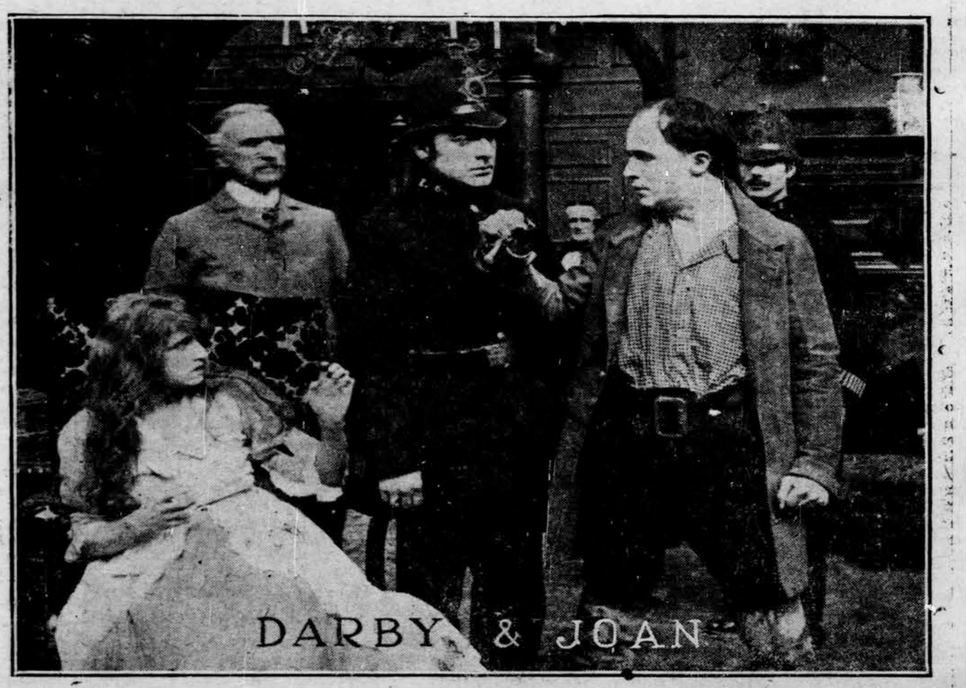
(New Churney Road.)

Sayle Moore had rejected all the gifts of creation and had almost lost his soul in the pursuit of power and wealth. Yet for his only child, Sheila, his heart grew tender as the tenderest mother's.

SEE ITIN

DARBY
and
JOAN

which Messrs. K. D. and Brothers offer this week!



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THE WEATHER.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 20th May 1920.

Names of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barrometer corrected to 32 deg. Fans.	29.787 Inches.
Temperature of Air	85.3 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77.8 ,,
Dew Point	74.3 ,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.701
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy =10)	1.0 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air	91.1 ,,
Minimum do. do.	80.6 ,,
Central Directions of Wind from midnight to midnight	WNW,NW,W,WNW W.
Movement of Wind	126 Miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.		LOW WATER Day of Month	Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.	
	May	h.	m.	ft.	in.	May	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Fri	21	m	0 52	28	0	21	m	6 58	18	14
			1 4a	30	2			7 53a	17	7
Sat.	22	m	2 37	26	8	22	m	8 35	16	1
			3 23a	28	5			8 56a	18	3
Sun.	23	m	3 38	25	10	23	m	9 23	17	8
			4 18a	27	5			10 11a	18	3
Mon.	24	m	4 38	25	10	24	m	0 48	17	7
			5 18a	27	5			11 ?a	18	5
Tues	25	m	4 46	25	2	25	m	10 46	18	11
			5 15a	26	6					
Wed	26	m	6 7	24	10	26	m	0 18	18	4
			6 25a	25	10			0 10a	19	10
Thu.	27	m	7 41	25	3	27	m	1 23	17	11
			7 34a	25	6			1 86a	20	2

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 21st May, 1920, giving data for the preceding 24 hours:—

The Punjab.—Hissar has had 0.17in. of rain with a duststorm. The sky is moderately clouded in south-west Punjab, but is clear over the rest of the division. The air is drier than usual at Ambala and Rawalpindi. Day temperature is about normal over the division; night temperature is lower than usual in th enorth and east Punjab.

The United Provinces.—The sky is heavily clouded at Allahabad and is clear or only lightly clouded over the rest of the division. Humidity is in excess at Jhansi and night temperature is lower than usual there.

Sind and Rajputana.—The sky is moderately clouded at Karachi and at Kotah and is clear or only slightly clouded over the rest of the division. Humidity is in excess at Mount Abu and in upper Sind and north Rajputana, and is in defect in east Rajputana. Day temperature is slightly below the average at Jodhpur and Mount Abu; night temperature i sslightly above normal at Jacobabad but is below it most stations in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—The sky continues clear in Central India West; cloud has increased slightly and the sky is lightly to moderately clouded over Gujarat, Cutch and Kathiawar. Humidity is in excess in Cutch, but is about normal over the rest of the division. Day temperature is lower than usual at Bhuj, Rajkot, Bhavnagar-Para and Ahmedabad; night temperature is about normal over the division.

The Central Provinces.—The sky is heavily clouded at Raipur and is lightly to moderately clouded over the rest of the division. The air is drier than usual at Jubbulpore, Saugor and Amraoti. Day temperature is below the average at Amraoti and in the eastern half of the reporting area; night temperature is slightly below normal at Jubbulpore, Hoshangabad and Khandwa.

The Konkan. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity and temperature continue to remain about normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—The sky is moderately clouded at Poona and Nizamabad and is clear or only lightly clouded over the rest of the division. The moisture in the air is almost equal to the average except at Nizamabad where the aid is drier than usual. Temperature is about normal both by day and by night.

General Remarks.—There have been a few duststorms in the south-east Punjab, north Rajputana, the United Provinces and in the north of the Central Provinces, but Hissar is the only station which reports rainfall significant in amount. Temperature is now nearly normal over the greater part of the reporting area.

No large change appears likely.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 20th May, 1920:—

Rainfall has decreased on the south Burma coast, but increased in Upper Burma. There have also been a few falls in Assam, the east Punjab and south-east Madras. Chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Tavoy one and a half inches; Toungoo, Mandalay three-quarters and Maymyo one.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON FRIDAY, THE 21st MAY 1920.

STATIONS.	Temp in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 hrs	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Total, 1st Nov. to date.	Deficiency, 1st Nov. to date
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	97.8	74.8	--	--	--	--
Do. (th)			70	--	6.97	+2.91
Jask	--	--	72	--	0.82	—8.09
Muskat	--	--				
PUNJAB—						
Multan	104.3	74.3	79	--	2.18	+0.35
Rawalpindi	98.2	65.3	57	--	8.63	—1.60
Lahore	105.3	70.4	55	--	3.38	—0.51
Hissar	109.0	71.5	44	--	1.76	—0.45
Ambala	107.1	68.7	30	--	4.39	—1.46
Delhi	107.0	78.9	34	--	3.32	—0.99
UNITED PROVINCES.						
Agra	111.2	80.0	23	--	3.10	+0.10
Manipuri	112.1	84.1	22	--	1.63	—1.07
Jhansi	111.9	88.3	26	--	0.94	—0.01
Cawnpore	110.0	78.5	29	--	1.46	—0.86
Allahabad	111.1	70.6	21	--	1.04	—1.36
SIND & RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	109.7	83.8	40	--	0.78	—0.46
Karachi	--	--	81	--	0.45	—1.33
Ajmer	104.8	83.8	39	--	3.64	+1.18
Jalpur	109.4	66.6	23	--	3.71	+1.06
Kotah	111.2	86.6	19	--	3.02	+0.56
Mount Abu	89.6	70.4	18	--	0.78	—0.61
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR & CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	104 6	76.1	58	--	0.12	—0.43
Dwarka	87.4	79.9	81	--	1.07	—0.24
Veraval	84.7	80.0	72	--	0.78	—0.51
Rajkot	102.1	79.7	51	--	2.10	+1.50
Bhavnagar Para	109.8	80.2	47	--	3.68	+3.11
Surat	92.5	80.3	56	--	4.06	+3.68
Ahmedabad	110.8	80.9	49	--	1.30	+0.90
Deesa	109.0	78.2	56	--	0.06	—0.47
Neemuch	106.1	77.8	45	--	2.31	+2.38
Indore	106.7	68.5	51	--	5.03	+3.90
CENTRAL PROVINCES						
Jubbulpore	106.9	83.5	27	--	1.32	—1.77
Saugor	108.2	84.6	17	--	0.69	—1.74
Hoshangabad	109.9	80.0	29	--	3.68	+1.67
Khandwa	111.0	80.1	--	--	6.64	+5.28
Akola	111.3	81.9	18	--	1.74	—0.49
Ammoti	111.1	82.6	13	--	3.14	+0.84
Nagpur	111.2	82.2	34	--	3.06	—1.08
Chanda	112.7	79.2	43	--	2.53	—0.96
Raipur	109.7	80.9	64	--	1.95	—0.91
KONKAN—						
Bombay	90.3	80.7	75	--	1.50	+0.82
Ratnagiri	90.1	81.1	68	--	0.72	—0.84
Karwargos	88.8	81.4	76	--	0.72	—0.84
Karwar	90.1	82.0	88	--	5.71	+2.89
DECCAN & HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	109.5	74.0	28	--	1.82	+0.66
Ahmednagar	105.2	70.7	25	--	4.91	+2.10
Poona	98.0	72.4	51	--	2.98	+1.31
Sholapur	103.8	67.5	46	--	3.79	+0.71
Bijapur	102.9	72.4	61	--	2.49	+0.41
Belgaum	87.9	74.9	89	--	4.14	+0.56
Aurangabad	107.0	72.4	14	0.01	3.15	+1.14
Nizamabad (Indr)	111.8	67.3	31	--	5.10	—0.90
Hyderabad	106.8	72.4	59	--	10.03	+7.70
MALABAR & CEYLON						
Mangalore	93.0	76.2	74	--	10.96	+6.44
Calicut	90.6	73.9	83	--	23.53	+13.69
Cochin	90.1	74.9	79	--	37.51	+10.44
Colombo	88.1	74.5	95	--	54.90	—1.17
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR) & MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	103 1	81.0	74	--	13.48	+5.87
Bellary	105.8	79.7	53	--	6.31	+2.88
Cuddapah	110.0	86.3	53	--	9.68	+4.06
Madras	105.7	82.6	68	--	27.00	+5.53
Bangalore	96.3	71.3	73	0.03	8.19	+2.66
Coimbatore	93.2	74.9	76	..	8.65	+1.03
Trichinopoly	101.9	80.7	72	0.06	24.64	+13.89
Nagapatam	102 2	82.7	83	--	54.67	+23.77

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 6-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 21st May, 1920 was 30.017 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.13 inch. for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 60 deg. F. In case of the aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 90 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .188 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 8.49 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by 0.10 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it coming given.

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TRANSLATED FROM THE GREATEST RELIGIOUS BOOK OF HINDUISM MAHABHARATA (DRANAPARAVA) PAGE 374:

DRANOCHARYA says:—Oh Maharaja Durjhadhana! Please put on your armour,, I am giving you a Shastric Talisman, wearing this go to war. You can defeat even Narayana the lord of this universe. God, demon, demigod, serpent, Giant, Basuki (the King of serpents) or mankind will be surely defeated if they think of any enemity with you. This talisman carries victory everywhere, has the power to undo the evil influences of the planets, destroys poisonous germs in the body, heals all diseases and drives away contagious disease from mankind. Worldly troubles, premature death, danger at every step, quarrel with relatives, murder, imprisonment, litigation, mental disquietude, separation from friends, bereavement of wife, loss of children, sufferings and danger from fire, exile from native country, increase of the number of enemies etc. are dispelled on wearing this talisman which removes the evil influences of planets, produces good fortunes. Commerce, agriculture, service, trades, etc. prosper. All men having acquired handsome body, longevity of life, the prosperity, knowledge, honour from all men and also improving their condition within a few days, gaining vast wealth, will be happy by receiving all sorts of enjoyment. Oh King! take this talisman, I am giving you, your desire will soon be fulfilled

What is started here is all true. This Drano's talisman has been discovered by Yoga and religious sacrifices offered by great pandits as Dranocharjya had done. He who can prove the falsehood of this about Dranocharjya or the worthlessness of the talisman, will be rewarded by the above mentioned sum. To remove doubts please see 374 page of Mahabharat, Dranparva.

Its acts wonderfully on the body of men, women and children, EITHER HINDU, MUSSALMAN, CHRISTIAN PARSI, or any other cast.

DISEASES CURED
A Few Testimonials

FEMALE DISEASE.

Anasavala Gopalanoho, Esq., Clerk, Pithapuram Estate, Godavari District, writes:—The Talisman used by my wife for stomach ache when she was in mense has wonderfully cured her. She had been suffering from it for the last 4 years and the aid of doctors failed.

BRONCHITIS, COUGH OF 22 YEARS STANDING.

Mr. G. Donjeae, 57, Rose Mary Lane, Howrah, writes:—I was suffering for 22 years with a very bad cough. Some doctors called it **asthma**, some **Bronchitis.** Till a year ago I became so bad that all hopes for my life was given up, when my daughter Mrs. Newman got me a Talisman from you and made me wear it **and such good results followed.** I have not been troubled with my cough since I used the Talisman. I have recommended your Talisman to every one whom I know.

PARALYSIS.

Babu Manindra Chandra Mukherjee M.A., Feni, (Noakhali) writes:—It gives me great pleasure to announce the marvellous effect of your Talisman on a neighbour of mine—an old man of 80 years suffering from Paralysis whose life was despaired of by all here. After a month's use he finds himself almost thoroughly cured.

RHEUMATISM.

4731. Mr. M. B. Krishna Chittiar F.T.S., Union Chairman, District. Board, Palakot Selem, writes:—My wife who has been suffering from **Rheumatism** for the last **9 years,** has been **entirely cured** by the use of your Talisman. I had her treated by Doctors and in the well-known Hospital at Bangalore but to no purpose. I have told this to all my big official friends. Send me 3 more.

HYSTERIA.

Mr. Mahan Lal Srivastana, C/o B. Anant Lall, B.A., Vakil, High High Court, 38, Meergang, Allahabad, writes:—I beg to say that my mother who was suffering from Rhematic pain, and sister, who was suffering from hysteria, have both of them been cured by the use of your wonderful Talisman.

MALARIA.

Mr. Kanai Lal Basu Mallick, 5, Duff Street, Calcutta, writes:—Your Talisman had **a very healthy effect to get rid of the galling effect of the Malaria.** I lost your Talisman when I thought I was quite well so that I was attacked with fever once more. I used **many remedies but all failed.** At last your Talisman was communicated to me by a friend and I used it and the **miraculous effects came forth.**

INSANITY.

Mr. Gobinda Prasad Mitra, Nazir, Munsiff Court, Puri, writes:—I derived much benefit from your Talisman which **cured insanity** of my wife who was suffering from it for the last 15 years. Send another.

159. Babu Surendra Mohan Das Gupta, Faridpur, writes:—One of my cousins is **cured of Insanity** by the use of your Talisman.

HONOURS FROM GOVERNMENT.

2150. Mr. K. S. Perera C/o P. B. Arawwavala Esq., Police Station, Kotahena, Colombo Ceylon, says:—After the use of your Talisman my uncle Mr. Jayasundara of Dimbuia Hospital has received **Honours from Government.**

SUCCESS IN HORSE RACE, LOTTERY, AND UNDERTAKINGS.

2058. Mr. Don Meertinus, Jayacoey Proctor S. C. and Notary Public "Temple View," Kelaniva, Ceylon, writes: Eight months ago, an intimate friend of mine gave your yogananda (Talisman). I am really **astonished** to tell you the **marvellious effects of it.** It is indeed one of the **seven wonders of the world.** I must admit that I have had **very good luck** since using your Talisman. I WAS THE LUCKY WINNER OF Rs. 20,000 from a lottery. It perfectly cured my disease from which I was suffering for many months. In fact, it **saved my life** from drowning by its divine power. Even my friend who gave me the Talisman PASSED THE CAMBRIDGE senior Local Examination with Four DISTINCTIONS and First Class Honour. This is a marvellous Talisman indeed. It has given me all the virtues as put forth by you. I thank you cordially for your Talisman. I have the greatest pleasure in recommending it to any one who is desirous of wearing it. Send me 6 more.

GOOD LUCK.

2817. Rai Saheb Munshi Boldeo Prosad, B.A., City Magistrate, Bharatpore, writes:—I bought half a dozen of your Talisman last year, I can say that they brought me **good luck.**

FOR WOMAN.

This great Talisman is the "greatest blessing." If it is worn with two small pieces of "Provala" (red coral, Price Re. 1 per pair) women are sure to be very lucky. By its use all women will be **auspicious, sweet-voted** and **sweet tempered** and will be blessed with **handsome children** if they are **sterile**; in fact they will be the glory of all **households making all happy, healthy and wealthy.**

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BY

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The Falsity of Yesterday
The Illusion of To-day
The Realities of To-morrow
The Day of the Captives
The Great Eve
The Dawn
The Law of
The Ideal of the Peoples
The Progress of the Peoples
The Charter of the Nations
The Peace of the World
The Consciousness of Humanity

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—RABINDRANATH TAGORE.

Some Extracts from the Book.

Is it asking too much of the nations of to-day to be civilised nations, putting into practice the principles of the civilised man?

No nation lives but through the services it renders to Humanity.

The struggle for life is changing into union for life

"Peace" had come to imply a state of things which permitted the big nations to treat the little nations as they pleased.

The longer the war goes on, the more the reasons for waging the war increase, some ing less and less desirous of losin what they have gained, the others more and more desirous of regaining what they have lost.

Even while wishing for peace, selfishness makes war inevitable.

Beyond the Europe which is dying, there is another Europe which is preparing to live.

It is when their conflicts separate them that the people learn how close they are to one another.

Of what uses are the enterprises of pacifism when peace is not in the hearts of men?

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BOMBAY CHURCHES.

Whit Sunday, 23rd May, 1920.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

St. Thomas Cathedral, Church Gate Street.—7 a.m. Holy Communion; 7-45 a.m. Matins; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion (Choral), Agutter in G. Hymns 209, 156, 313, 210. 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon, Canticles Anthem, Woodward in A. Flat. Hymns 154, 207, 211, 156. Collections for Organ Fund. Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m., and Evensong at 5-15 p.m. Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m. On Wednesdays Choral Evensong at 6-30 p.m.

Christ Church, Byculla.—7 a.m. Holy Communion; 7.45 a.m. Matins; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion (Choral), 6-30 p.m., Evensong.

St. John the Evangelist (Afghan Memorial Church), Colaba.—8 a.m. Holy Communion (Choral); 10 a.m. Parade Service and Matins; 5-15 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

Emmanuel Church (C.M.S.), Girgaum.—Clergy:—English:—Rev. H. W. Lea-Wilson, M.A. Marathi:—Rev. Canon D. L. Joshi, Rev. D. A. Yardi, B.A. Gujerati:—Rev. L. Hari. English Service—8 a.m. Morning Prayer and Holy Communion: 6-30 p.m., Evening Prayer and Sermon; Collections for Church Expenses and Poor. Marathi Service at 9-30 a.m.; Gujerati Service at 2-30 p.m.

St. Paul's Church, Kamatipura.—10 a.m. Tamil Service (Holy Communion on alternate Sundays).

St. Mary the Virgin, Parel.—8-15 a.m. Holy Communion (Choral); 5-15 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

St. Nicholas' Church, opposite Prince's Dock.—10 a.m., Holy Communion; 7-30 p.m Evening Service.

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road.—8 a.m. Morning Prayer; 8.30 a.m. Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

Holy Cross, Oomarkhadi.—6.30 a.m. Holy Communion (English); 7-30 a.m. Holy Communion and Sermon (Marathi); 9 a.m. Morning Prayer and Sermon (Gujerati); 6-30 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon. Marathi Service at 9-30 a.m.; Gujerati Service at 2-30 p.m.

The Good Shepherd, Dharavi.—7-30 a.m. Holy Communion or Matins, alternately; 5-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon, Tamil Service.

St. Andrew's Church, Morland Road.—(Marathi and Gujarathi), 7-30 a.m. Matits; 8 a.m. Holy Communion; 10 a.m. Gujarathi Service; 5 p.m. Urdu Evensong and Sermon; 6.30 p.m. Marathi Evensong and Sermon.

St. Peter's Mazagon.—6-30 a.m. Holy Eucharist; 7-15 a.m. Matins and Litany; 8 a.m. Choral Eucharist; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

All Saints Church, Malabar Hill.—8 a.m. Matins; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evensong.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

The Cathedral, Kalbadevi—7 and 8-30 a.m. Masses; 5-30 p.m. Evening Service.

The Holy Name, Wodehouse Road.—6 a.m., 7 a.m., 8 a.m., 9 a.m., 6-30 p.m.

St. Anne's, Byculla.—6-30 a.m., 7-30 a.m., 8-30 a.m., 6-30 p.m.

St. Ignatius, Jacob Circle.—Masses: 6 a.m., 7 a.m., 8-30 a.m.; Evening Service 6 p.m (Week days: 6-30 a.m., 7 a.m.).

Rosary Church, Mazagon.—5-30 a.m., 7 a.m., 8.30 a.m., 6 p.m.

Gloria Church, Parel Road, Byculla.—Hours of Mass 5-30, 7 8 and 9 a.m. Evening Service at 6 o'clock.

Holy Cross Church, Lower Parel.—5-30 a.m., 6-30 a.m., Mass; 8-30 a.m. High Mass; 6-30 p.m. Benediction.

Church of N. S. de Salvacao, Dadar.—Masses at 5 a.m., 6.30 a.m., 7-45 a.m. and 9-30 a.m.

Cavel Church (Our Lady of Health).—Mass 7 and 8-30 a.m.

Mount Mary's, Bandra Hill.—9-30 a.m. Mass.

St. Anne's Chapel, Palli Hill, Bandra.—7 a.m. Mass and Benediction of Blessed Sacrament. Week days 6.45 a.m.

Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul.—5, 5-30 6-30, 7-30, 8-30 and 10-30 a.m. Masses; 6 p.m. Benediction.

St. Teresa's Chapel, Girgaum.—6-30 a.m. and 7-30 a.m. (Children's Mass); 8-30 a.m., 5-30 p.m. Evening Service.

St. Joseph's, Colaba.—8 a.m. Mass and Sermon; 6-30 p.m. Service and Benediction.

St. Joseph's, Umarkhadi.—7 and 8-30 a.m. Masses; 5-30 p.m. Benediction.

Our Lady of Dolours, New Sonapur.—6 and 8 a.m. Mass with Benediction of Blessed Sacrament.

The Church of Immaculate Conception, Mount Poinsur, Borivli.—Mass 6-30 a.m.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

St. Andrew's Church, Apollo Street.—9-30 a.m. Morning Service; 5-15 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service.

UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

United Free Church of Scotland, Wandby Road.—6-30 p.m., Evening Service. Preacher Rev. R. M. Gray. 5 p.m. Sunday School and Bible Classes; 9-30 a.m. United Service in St. Andrew's Church.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Ambroli Presbyterian Church, Girgaum Back Road.—Morning Service, in English, 8 a.m.; Gujarathi Service, 9-30 a.m. Marathi Service 5 p.m.

METHODIST.

Wesleyan Church, Colaba Causeway.—9 a.m. Morning Service; 5 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service.

Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens.—10 a.m. Morning Service; 5 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service.

Wesleyan Marathi Mission.—8-15 a.m. Morning Service Byculla; 9-30 a.m. Sunday School Parel; 4-30 p.m. Evening Service, Parel.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church Clare Road, Byculla.—8-30 a.m. Sunday School; 9-45 a.m. Morning Service; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service.

Bowen Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder.—9-45 a.m. Sunday School; 11 a.m. Morning Service; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service.

BAPTIST.

Baptist Church (opposite Post Office), Middle Colaba.—9 a.m. Morning Service; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service.

CONGREGATIONAL.

Hume Memorial Church, New Nagpada Road, Byculla.—9 a.m. Sunday School; 4-30 p.m. Marathi Service.

Bombay Y. M. C. A.—12.15 p.m. Bible Study Class; 9 p.m. Song Service.

ST. PETER'S (ARMENIAN) CHURCH.

St. Peter's Armenian Church.—8 a.m. Matins; 9-30 a.m. Holy Mass.

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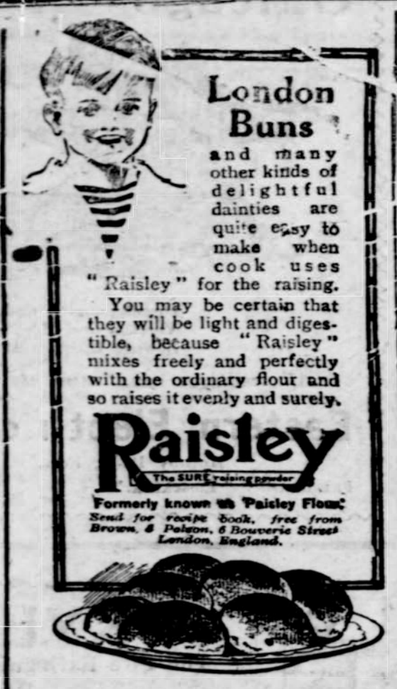

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IMPERIAL DELHI.

A LOST TRUCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

DELHI, May 15.

A tradition, believed to be three centuries old, has it that the astrologers of Emperor Shah Jehan were hard tested to dodge an unlucky star which threatened to dismember the Moghal Empire if the capital were shifted to the site where the present Delhi stands. Shah Jehan was too good a Mussalman to be deterred by any sombre prognostications of these doctors of heavenly lore, but his good nature forbade him to ride rough-shod over the superstitions of those by whom he was surrounded, and he consented to abide by any course of action the astrologers recommended, provided his wishes regarding the removal of the Metropolis were respected. And then there was much racking of brains, and rummaging of moth-eaten tomes, and animated consultations among these unravellers of the dark mysteries of heavens; and finally a ray showed out of the wood. The ancient books said—was the Surga-Sidhanta which they consulted for the purpose which according to Abulfazal is many hundred thousand years old and there is no limit to credulity?—that the only way to avert the angry beams of this malignant star was to interpose the carcase of a real *eunuch* between the evil star and the site selected by the Emperor for his capital! The recommendation was received with great jubitation. But the attendant ceremonies were so elaborate (I shall eschew details) that it was not impossible to overlook some part of them. And from this point there are variations in the current tradition. According to some the carcase of the *eunuch* went to fill the foundation of the capital, but others maintain that it was put in the hall of an entrance to the Old Fort, otherwise known as the "Cursed Gate", (which remained walled up till recently). However, judging by the misfortunes, and the ordeals to which Delhi has been subject all these centuries, and although I am loth to credit either this tradition or its ambiguous moral, I feel compelled to think that the pale ghost of the slaughtered *eunuch* (who, some say, committed suicide out of sheer inability to save the Moghal Empire from ruin) must have been seriously disturbed owing to non-performance of some part of the elaborate rites prescribed by the astrologers.

Story of a Truce.

And this introduction brings me to Imperial Delhi's present misfortunes and woes—cursed be the carcase of the *eunuch*! When the affable Mr. Hailey, and the gallant Colonel Beadon (a soldier-gone-astray) quitted the helm of Delhi's unfortunate bark, we heaved a sigh of relief; for we thought we could now steer clear of both Scylla and the Charybdis. The residents of Delhi declared "truce" and resolved to be on good terms with the new Chief Commissioner. I eschew any mention of rapidly changing Deputy Commissioners; as the ghost of the *eunuch* will not hear of such things. We went to the extent of asking our leading "demagogues" and "stumporators" to haul down their flags for a while, and while some of the most blood-boiling humiliations continued to be the order of the day, we kept quiet, and did all we could to see that the newspaper reporters' pen did not move too fast. We did what we could to be loyally true to the declared truce, and went some length to advertise and laud the "virtues" of the Chief Commissioner of Delhi soon after the shooting of the so-called rioters last year. We saw public meetings prohibited. We saw newspapers stifled and strangled. We heard of public speakers being warned (without any the least cause, as proved by a press report of the interviews between the late Deputy Commissioner and Messrs. Asaf Ali and Shaukat Ali, which has not been officially called into question so far), and we kept quiet. We experienced many pinpricks from day to day and kept quiet; for we were determined to abide by the declared truce. But it seems that the Government have a serious objection to this sort of inanition. They like it "to hum." Very well, then the "truce" must be terminated. But as we hate to use any but clean weapons, here is the declaration that henceforth there is to be no "hush, hush." And now let us look at things as they are. Here is a paragraph from the Allahabad oracle of the bureaucrat, which appeared in its issue of the 3rd May:—

"The application of the Seditious Meetings Act to Delhi Province will no doubt evoke the usual outcry from extremist politicians, but all reasonable people who have followed the recent course of events at Delhi will agree that Government would have failed in their duty if they had not taken action to check the output of seditious and disloyal speeches. The published utterances of certain speakers at Delhi have been bad enough, but there is reason to believe that speeches of a far more inflammatory character than these have actually been delivered."

Day Speculations.

Now we are fully aware that a certain portly paragraphist is in the confidence of the Government, and unless we are very much mistaken this paragraph was written in one of the ante-rooms of the Secretariat; for the "Pioneer", even as a very respectably staffed journal *cannot* possibly have "reasons to believe" that the speeches delivered at Delhi were "far more inflammatory" than what it claims to have known as "the published utterances of certain speakers at Delhi." If these published utterances were noticed in the vernacular press—for those wired by the A. P. could hardly be described as "bad enough"—I only hope that the scribe who indited the above para, did himself the justice to read them in *his* mother-tongue before he rushed into print. There is much in "there is reason to believe", but even Sir Michael O'Dwyer could not substantiate what for the last fifty years of its existence, lowed this memorable phrase in his dispatches.

Turning the tap.

Will the Government ever learn the simple truth that by "turning off the tap" you either postpone the flood or run the risk of its bursting the pipe? So long as there was an outlet, for the effervescence of people's feelings it went well, but forced silence is an ominous sign—it may mean underground activity, although we all fervently hope it will not. We should sooner let the "rancid breath" of the demagogue make the air fetid, than suffer the atmosphere to become mephitic in other ways. Those who know are very apprehensive of this sort of unwise repression; for they shudder to think of the consequences.

Public Movements.

All public movements are going ahead. The "Shahid Hall" of the "Martyrs' Memorial" fund is nearing two lakhs, and all this is due to the indefatigable Lala Shankarlal, who, accompanied by a devoted band of volunteers in black garments goes about daily collecting subscriptions from various Mohallas of Delhi. Such good work is worthy of commendation. The Khilafat Workers' League is doing some good work quite unostentatiously, and is expected to be of great service to the cause of Swadeshi; for it has entrusted its propaganda to ladies (who are the real rulers of Indian households). The building of new schools, and the equipment of the Ayurvedic and Unani Tibbi College and the improvement of other public institutions are all being pushed forward with zeal. The creation of Volunteer Corps has become a craze. Every Mohalla has got its volunteers, and they are all doing excellent work. If they persevere, they will become a most invaluable asset as an auxiliary to the Police Force. They are, besides doing other things, doing the duty of the fire-brigade. And the people have confidence in them; they would sooner trust a volunteer than a policeman. Anyone who has witnessed the remarkable spirit of co-operation between the public and the zealous volunteers would instantly repudiate the oft-repeated charge that the corruption of the Indian police is a *racial* evil.

Delhi Municipality

The Municipal Committee continues to be under official domination. The European Engineer and the Superintendent of the Water Supply go about as lords of the town, oblivious of position and place. The city drains would be a disgrace to the meanest village; for there is not enough supply of water even for drinking purposes. Nearly all the wells of Delhi were choked up at the instance of the Health Officer, and now while mosquitoes and flies swarm as before, people are put to no little inconvenience on account of the fads of egregious persons. The old canals and wells are gone, and though the Civil Lines have plentiful supply of water for front and kichen gardens, and even for flushing the drains, the poor residents of Delhi must be content with such supply of water as can be spared them. Remember there are *very* few *khao-tallis* in the town to sprinkle. As for sanitation, suffice it to say that Delhi is not immune even in these days from cholera, plague, influenza and other scourges. The *Bhangis* of Delhi are an unmitigated nuisance. They work under the loose rule of Jamadars and Inspectors, and many having enough palm oil to spare, they can afford to be insolent. If you write to the Health Department complaining of your *Bhangi*, the Health Officer will serve you with a *printed* notice, calling upon you to prosecute your *Bhangi* or be ready yourself to be prosecuted. We must admire the Heath Officer's sense of humour, but it is poignantly annoying all the same. These are some of the current grievances of Delhi, and I hear they are about to form a Rate-payers' Association which may undertake to relieve the Municipality of all its various burdens; for we cannot go on paying taxes without the return for which they are meant.

Miscellaneous.

New journals continue to be announced. We have got several vernacular dailies and weeklies, but the Editor of the "Hurriyat" has a reputation for fatal sobriety. The "Inqilab" breathed its last under his pen, the "Congress" attained to the distinction of official ban under him; for they said the Editor dipped his pen in rather strong vitriol, and now the "Hurriyat" is groaning under the heavy burden of the first maximum security. But his paper sells like "hot cakes", or to adapt the idiom to our climatic conditions like "iced sherbet." The "Asaabah" and the "Raiyat" are expected to make their appearance in a few days. And then we have the Delhi Newspaper Co., Ltd., with a terrifying programme, namely, one English, one Urdu and one Hindi daily, as many weeklies, and I suppose quite as many monthlies and quarterlies, and finally a "yearly" by way of innovation of course. Intending editors can apply at once.

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KANARA FOREST GRIEVANCES

SAD PLIGHT OF RYOTS.

REMEDIES SUGGESTED.

(By our Special Correspondent.)

KARWAR, May 16.

At the Kanara District Conference held yesterday, Mr. Kaikini, Chairman Reception Committee, welcomed the delegates. His address dealt with at considerable length on the Forest grievances of the district. His remarks on this point were appreciated very much by the audience among whom there were many agriculturists. The following are extracts from the address:—

KANARA'S AWAKENING.

For the first time in the history of the district, the representatives from the several talukas met in Conference to exchange their views and formulate and ventilate their grievances. Let us all unitedly pray to God that this Conference may only be the first of the series. That we have met together in one pandel here at Karwar is indeed encouraging and a matter for congratulation. You will all admit that a Conference of this kind, where representatives from all Talukas could meet, for the common purpose of securing the redress of the grievances that we suffer from, has been long overdue. That the initiative should have come from Bombay does not speak much of our own power of initiative or capacity for co-operation and organisation. Let us now, at least, take the lesson to heart and make honest endeavours to merge all differences, personal and communal, to unite for a common purpose and make the Conference an annual feature of the District.

NEED OF A DISTRICT ASSOCIATION.

The first and the foremost need of the District is, in my opinion, the establishment of a District Association, with its Taluka and Mahal branches, and Committees thereof, in the village, a big village or group of villages to form a unit. It is now too late for me in the day to dilate upon the need or usefulness of a District Association. To achieve some tangible results we must carry on sustained work from day to day, from month to month, from year's end to year's end. It is for want of organised and sustained work on our part, that we have lost all our privileges. While Kolaba, Thana, Ratnagiri and other advanced Districts have succeeded in preserving theirs some if not all, we in Kanara are looking on in despair. To be of real service to the people, the Association will have to carry on thorough and systematic inquiry into the village conditions, to focus public opinion, to study, sift, formulate and ventilate grievances for the enlightenment of the Government and the people, to educate the people to a realisation of their duties, and responsibilities, to collect and collate information about aricultural improvements, and industries, and disseminate it among the people, to do the work of a Vigilance Committee and so on and so forth.

The dawn of "the New Era" in Indian Politics—the institution of the New Reforms—has now emphasised the needs of a Central Association more than ever before. The valued privilege conferred upon the District of returning a member to the Bombay Council, while it has admitted the people to a share in the administration of the Presidency, has proportionately increased our responsibilities and duties. The member elected will have to equip himself with a thorough knowledge of local needs and grievances, and all such matters as affect the interests of the District, if he is to be of real use to the people. Through what other agency can he acquire the requisite materials except a Central Organisation like the District Association? What other agency can bring within his easy reach, and place at his disposal all the required facilities than a permanent Institution like the District Association? In short, the Association will have to serve as a Bureau to procure for our representatives all the necessary information, statistics and so on, and as a training school for public workers.

FOREST GRIEVANCES.

Kanara is essentially an Agricultural District, and the Forest is the hand-maid of Agriculture. The Forest on the one hand, and the inhabited and cultivated areas of Kanara on the other, are so inter-related that no villagge can thrive without its own forest. In the case of Kanara, a forest does not merely mean an area grown over with trees—a forest to the Kanara agriculturists means grazing land, stones, gravel, earth not to say briers and brambles and bruswood. All this ground is now partly forbidden and partly restricted. But the villager is entirely dependent on the forest for the supply of his simple but essential needs. The requirements of the villager are provided by nature in such abundance in our forests that even after the full supply of the needs of the cultivators is met, much of the otherwise trivial material is found left to rot and run to waste. This material lying scattered in the forest occassionally gives rise to forest fires, and for these fires it is the poor, illiterate and innocent villager that is not unfrequently held responsible, and is called upon to extinguish them on pain of being punished for remissness.

The poor villager is charged by the Forest Department with the ruthless destruction of the forest. I am surprised to find how ungraciously and inconsiderately this frivolous charge is brought against him. I am not in a position to state the exact time when this forest-clad District came to be inhabited. It must have been several centuries before the Forest Department was brought into being. If the indiscriminate destruction of forests, of which the poor villager is now so lightly accused, had gone on for centuries during which the District has been under occupation, how, I ask, did the Forest Department find in these forests inchaustible material for its operations? A family has its pets—and a member that earns more than the others is is pet. Our Government too has its own pets. The Revenue Department was its first pet, but it ceased to be so when the revision of Land Settlement was completed; next in turn came the Salt Department; the third, in succession, was the Abkari, but, for the moment it is the Forest Department that holds supreme sway in the heart of the Government. Naturally, whatever the Forest Department says is true, its decision must be upheld and acted upon. It can defy every other Department; every time there is a clash between the Revenue and the Forest Departments—and these occasions are not few—it is the Revenue Department that goes to the wall Such is the unquestioned predominance of the Forest Department. It is so because the Forest Department brings into the Government coffers increased and increasing revenues from year to year. In order to maintain its hold on the affections of the Government, the Department is more anxious to bring in greater and still greater revenues than about anything else. To be plain and frank, it is not the villager, but the Forest Department (concerned as I have said more with bringing in continually increasing revenues than with the well-being of the ryot, it is the Forest Department) that is responsible for the indiscriminate and culpable destruction of the forests adjoining the villages—forests which as a matter of policy and duty it should have been the concern of the Department to conserve for the benefit of the ryot. This is not a mere gratuitous assumption. This denudation of forests by or at the instance of the Forest Department had led, I understand, to adverse comment and expression of disapproval by a high Forest authority.

THE DESTRUCTION THEORY.

This "Destruction Theory"—I mean the alleged indiscriminate destruction of a forest by the villager—has been made a ground to deprive him of some of the forest privileges enjoyed by him from time immemorial, and the forests have been now declared to be, as it were "sacrosanct" and forbidden ground to the villager. The ryot is not allowed to enter it, nor even to set his foot upon it even for the purpose of protecting his crops and cattle from the ravages of will beasts. The wild boar, the tiger, or the panther, that may destroy his crops or kill his bullock is quite safe the moment it gets inside the precincts of the prohibited forest. For, to shoot a beast even from outside the prihibited boundary is penalised and made the ground for a charge against the ryot that ventures to commit the act. He is hauled up before a Magistrate and the result is that he not only loses his crops or bullocks, but also his gun and ammunition, his labour or the wages for a number of days. As if this punishment is not enough for his grievous crime, he has to look to the comforts of the Bunch, the Forest Guard, and the sepoys that visit his village for investigation or for serving the summons or executing the warrants for his arrest as the case may be.

Deprived of the facilities which the ryot enjoyed as his birthright, but with his responsibilities as the "village host" thus considerably increased, the Kanara ryot has to live a life, not very enviable. The enhancement of the Land Revenue at the Resettlements has strained the relations between the landlord and the tenant. The landlord is ever on the look out to increase the rental to make up for the increase in the assessment. The ryot, on the other hand, handicapped by forest restrictions, is not able to squeeze even as much produce out of the land as he used to, and thus is not in a position both to pay the rental and have a full meal for himself and his family. His difficulties have further increased with the disappearance of the Kumri Marathas, who used to rear up cheap corn like Ragi Vari and so on, but who have been hunted out of the forest like the Red Indians of America, or the Negroes of South Africa, in the interests of the conservancy of forest. The cheap plough cattle has now become to the ryot a thing of the past, as the gowlies have been scared away, with the result that he can, with difficulty, plough his fields twice in place of the eight times which, I understand, was the usual custom. With the pressure for higher rental from the landlord, and with diminishing produce from his holdings, the poor ryot has no alternative but to resort to money-lenders. Unable to pay off the first, he has to go to another and yet another, and so has to be in the permanent clutches of the money-lenders. The miserable ryot is thus worse off than even the serfs of old.

After depicting the miserable condition of the present-day ryot, Mr. Kaikini proceeded: In the Karwar and other Talukas the ryots of different villages have given notices in large numbers to their landlords, offering to quit their lands, unless rents, which in many cases have been the same for over twenty-five years were reduced. This indicates that the rents, which had been fixed when the forest privileges were being enjoyed, are now found too high to pay, in consequence of the deterioration of land following the deprivation of the privileges.

INDISCRIMINATE EXTENSION OF FOREST.

To the Forest Department, the fact that the villages should be denuded of the population and cleared of cultivation is perhaps not a matter of regret. Kanara, of all the Districts of the Presidency, is reputed to be a Forest District "par excellence." The whole District from the Sahyadri range to the waterline of the Arabian Sea can easily be made into one vast area of grand ideal forest—next to the world-famed Kersappa Falls—a sight for Gods and a veritable gold mine for the Forest Department.

Kanara has had some able and sympathetic Collectors, but among these two names stand out most conspicuous for their zealous regard for the well being of the poor Kanara ryots and the stout advocacy of their cause. They are Mr. Tupper and the late Mr. Shaw Stuart. Mr. Stuart strongly maintained that Kanara had been *permanently settled*, as regards assessment of Land Revenue, and with equal strength opposed the introduction of the Revision of Settlement. The other, Mr. Tupper observing, as he must have, the abject and pitiable condition of the ryot the silent tiller of the soil which is the patent feature that strikes the eye of even a superficial observer—was moved to enquire into the causes and also to their removal. He must have been thoroughly convinced that the root of the evil lay in the Forest Policy followed in the District. He, therefore, devoted himself, as no other Collector has done before, except perhaps Mr. Swifte, to the task, heart and soul, of mitigating the evil with the result that partial relief was given and substantial relief was strongly recommended to Government. The relief given, though partial, has however been highly beneficial to the agriculturists in these hard times. There are however signs that indicate that even the partial relief is going to be withdrawn. There is, therefore, little hope of the proposed substantial relief being bestowed on us if the Government allows itself to be overpowered by the Forest Policy now in the ascendant. Let us therefore not rest on our oars, for our duty to ourselves and to Mr. Tupper demands that we should push on the struggle more vigorously than before to win our righteous cause. Let this Conference therefore send a strong and united representation to the Government for the restoration of our Forest rights and privileges so ruthlessly taken away from us.

SUGGESTED REMEDY.

After referring in detail to the clash between Forest and Revenue Departments, Mr. Kaikini, continuing, said as an attempt at a solution of this all-absorbing question, I would throw out a suggestion and you may take it for what it is worth. I would divide the Forests into Imperial and a District or Village Forests and place the latter within the jurisdiction, and under the management and control of the village forests and be held responsible for their management and the replanting of the clear area and so on.

I beg of you gentlemen specially those who have the good fortune to be land-owners, may I beg of you to carry on a little searching of your hearts, and to say, in all conscience, that the treatment you give to your helpless tenants has been all that it ought to be? Are we not to exert ourselves to ensure that our relations with our hapless ryots are more sympathetic and more considerate than they usually are? Shall we not realise that in their prosperity and contentment lies the happiness and peace of the land-owning classes? If we want the Government to be fair and just to us, if we want them to respect our rights and privileges, is it not incumbent upon us to see that we too on our part are fair and just to our tenants and respect their rights and privileges as well.

THE REFORMS.

Concluding, Mr. Kaikini referred to the Reforms Act, and said this Act is to come into force in a few short months and under the rules framed to give effect to the Act, Kanara will have the privilege of returning one member to the reformed Council of the Presidency. This member will have to be elected by the free votes of the people and will have to represent the District as a whole to plead our cause. The task of selection is the more difficult as Kanara cannot boast of many persons who stand out conspicuous by their consecration to the public service. The electorate too is not as educated as it ought to be. Hence the need of great care and foresight in making the choice. This valued privilege, therefore, also brings with it a great responsibility.

In view of the fact that the District is situated at the end of the Presidency, and, therefore, backward in all matters, I believe the representation given is inadequate. Moreover the minimum of Rs. 32 fixed for the franchise is high for a poor District like Kanara. I would, therefore, suggest that a representation be submitted to Government to reduce the minimum to Rs. 24 and raise the number of representatives to two.

MARS NEAREST EARTH

Operators at the big American wireless stations who made preparations last week to pick up any signals that might come earthwards from Mars should try again this week, says the "Daily Chronicle" of April 27.

In believing that the planet was nearest the earth last Wednesday, the day of its opposition, they were in error. The actual nearest approach of Mars and the day of its opposition seldom synchronise. Twice this century it has so happened, in 1916 and 1901, and it will again be nearest when in opposition in 1924; but this year a whole week separates the two events, the nearest approach taking place to-morrow (Wednesday).

Since last Wednesday the distance between us has been decreasing daily by over 58,000 miles, and to-morrow we shall be nearer our brother planet by over 400,000 miles, which is nearly twice the distance of the moon from the earth.

If anything should happen to divert Mars from its orbit and send it careering towards the earth at its present speed, it would be within speaking distance early in June, and unless we managed to get out of its way it would solve a lot of terrestrial problems by bumping into us about June 10.

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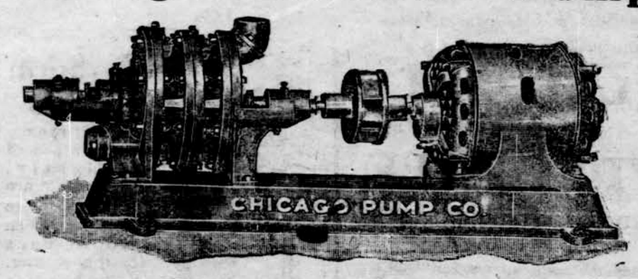

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Five "STIGLER" Make Electric PASSENGER and GOODS LIFTS working at
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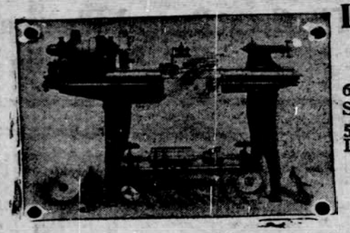
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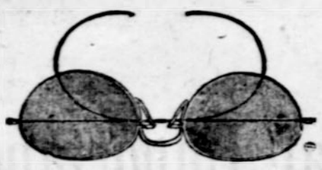
We are showing at present the largest and most comprehensive line of sun-glasses, glare-glasses and automobile goggles. From Rs. 3 to Rs. 300 per pair.

They save eyes by day—and lives by night.



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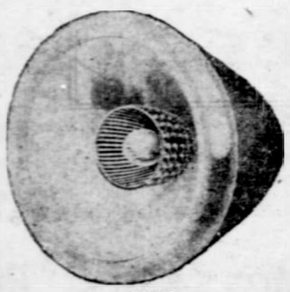
The new Stewart Lens is ready Entirely new in design—a decided departure from ordinary lenses. Fits any car. Takes a minute to install. To see the Stewart Lens is to want a set.

Provides a flood of light, which illumines the full width of the road, including side ditches—and, without glare.

Rs. 4-12 pair



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100% LIGHT.
NO GLARE.

This is the big point in the Stewart Lens—complete and adequate illumination without glare.

Gives complete illumination because the light is diffused at its source (the light bulb) before it reaches the reflector. Diffused light is projected at a wide angle, towards both sides of the road and straight ahead.

Rs 4-12 pair.

EASILY AND QUICKLY INSTALLED. TAKES BUT A MINUTE!

WITHIN FIFTEEN MINUTES. PRODUCES ELECTRIC POWER

THE KING OF TONICS
FOR
MAHARAJAS AND PRINCES ONLY.

HERNIA, PILES AND FISTULA:—I guarantee to cure these without operation, simply by internal treatment and without the least trouble to patients. No restrictions as regards diet.

Several unsolicited testimonials from Native Chiefs, Europeans, Merchants, etc. Rs. 50 for a week's trial.

KING OF TONIC PILLS.—To gain perpetual strength, insist on having "King of Tonic Pills."

They impart wonderful strength and vigour by increasing and purifying blood. These pills have been found to be the safe and permanent cure of nervous debility, weak memory, brain fag, etc., etc.

These are invaluable in weak digestions. In short they supply everything what a man should have.

Rs. 100 for a week's trial Rs. 5 for a pill.

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SHAKTISANJIVAN OIL:—Will revive the disabled veins and will give them strength and power. It is harmless and gives effect within fifteen minutes. One Tola Rs. 225.

TOOTH POWDER:—Renders teeth clean within two minutes. This powder is a best tonic for teeth. It strengthens them.

It is aromatic and is prepared from vegetable herbs, etc. It cures toothache and all sorts of pains. It turns the teeth white as snow. One Bottle, Rs. 3.

Lady Night Pills Rs. 4 per pill.

One minute Hair Dye powder Rs. 5 per bottle.

Maharaja Night Pills, No. 1, Rs. 7 per pill.

Lady Tonic Pills—Rs. 30 per week.

Beauty Ointment, Rs. 25 per bottle; will show wonders in 3 days.

Ringworm Ointment, Rs. 7 for No. 1. Rs. 5 No. 2.

Eczema Ointment, Rs. 20 for No. 1 Rs. 15 for No. 2.

Half the charges to be paid in advance and the balance to be recovered by V. P. P. Re. 1 for catalogue. Consultation by Post Re. 2.

ZENANA POWDER:—(Hair Removing) powder Rs. 12 per bottle.

HAIR GROWING WATER:—Rs. 10 per lb.

DUBAL PHARMACY
Near Girgaum Tram Terminus, BOMBAY.

YOUR FAMILY FRIEND

To cure all aches and pains and sprains, inflammation, cough, colds, cuts, bruises, etc.

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AMRUTANJAN

The first-aid family remedy. Costs 10 As. only. Get one and keep it handy. Sold everywhere.

AMRUTANJAN DEPOT

MR. HORNIMAN'S CASE.

DUTY OF INDIAN PEOPLE

The "Amrita Bazar Patrika" writes:—

The other day we had the occasion to refer how Mr. Montagu sought to fasten the responsibility of dismissing General Dyer from service on the Commander-in-Chief. The correspondence between Mr. Horniman and Mr. Montagu, the full text of which was published in these columns yesterday, furnishes another instance of the evasion of responsibility on the part of the Secretary of State.

On the 21st April last Mr. Montagu made some serious allegations against Mr. Horniman in the House of Commons. These allegations were categorically denied by Mr. Horniman who called upon the Secretary of State to substantiate them or bring him to trial to give him an opportunity to refute those charges. Mr. Montagu refused to do either and sheltered himself behind the Governor of Bombay to whose discretion, he said, he placed the matter. Mr. Horniman rightly pointed out that as it was Mr. Montagu who made the allegation against him it was up to him as a minister of the crown and a man of honour to substantiate the allegations or take steps to place Mr. Horniman on trial before a Judicial Court.

What was the definite charges that were brought by Mr. Montagu against Mr. Horniman? The first was that Mr. Horniman "began to use his paper in the middle of riots resulting in the loss of life, to spread and to fan the flame." Here was a deliberate charge of inciting disorders which ended in the loss of life. Mr. Horniman denied the charge and stated that far from inciting disorders he had continuously enjoined on the people abstention from every form of violence and challenged the Secretary of State to produce any evidence in suport of his allegation. The charge is definite and the oenece is one which comes under the purview of the ordinary criminal law. How is it then that Mr. Montagu refused to take the responsibility of directing the Governor of Bombay to place Mr. Horniman on his trial or arrange for his trial in England?

THE SECOND CHARGE.

The second charge against Mr. Horniman was that he "opened the columns of his paper to an accusation that British troops had been using soft nosed bullets in the streets of Delhi." Mr. Horniman has fully explained how this statemant from an accredited and responsible corresondent came to be published in the "Bombay Chronicle". He also pointed out the fact that Mr. Montagu had omitted to mention that the communique of the Government of India which denied that statement explained that there were circumstances which could have led to this misaprehension. The Government's denial was promptly published in the columns of the "Bombay Chronicle" and the withdrawal of the statement by the Delhi correspondent in view of the Government's denial and explanation could not be published in the "Chronicle" for the foolishness of the press censor who stopped the telegram. These facts clearly establish the 'bona-fides' of Mr. Horniman and by no means lend countenance to the general statement of Mr. Montagu that Mr. Horniman "opened the columns" of his paper to an accusation that British troops had been using soft nosed bullets in the streets of Delhi.

THE THIRD CHARGE.

The third charge was that the "Bombay Chronicle" "was being distributed free to British troops in Bombay in the hope of exciting disaffection and insubordination." Apart from the emphatic denial of Mr. Horniman of this statement Mr. Montagu received a communication from the proprietors of the "Bombay Chronicle" in which they stated that "after careful enquiry" they had found Mr. Montagu's allegation to be "absolutely without foundation" and they also added that they had "ascertained that no copy of the "Chronicle" was distributed free to British troops in Bombay". After this communication had reached Mr. Montagu Lieutentant Commander Kenworthy put a question to Mr. Montagu on the matter. And fancy what the reply of the latter was! Mr. Montagu stated that he had received a communication from the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Indian Newspaper Company (the proprietors of the "Chronicle") that they had no knowledge of the free distribution of the "Bombay Chronicle" among British troops in the Bombay Presidency.

This statement is apparently something very different from the communication received by Mr. Montagu. For a minister of the crown to resort to tactics like these is to say the least, discreditable.

Mr. Montagu concluded his series of unfounded charges by saying "that there was plenty of case to put before the law courts" but he explained as the reason for not putting the case of Mr. Horniman before the law courts and deporting him without trial by saying that it was "a case in which riots were occuring where prompt and swift action for the restoration of order was necessary." This statement, like the others of Mr. Montagu, is also without any foundation. No riots were occuring when Mr. Horniman was deported. But even if it is conceded that the deportation was justified under the circumstances then prevailing what justification is there for continuing the ban on Mr. Horniman without placing him on his trial? No riots are occurring now. Order is completely restored. Peace prevails in the country. If, under these circumstances, the Governor of Bombay refuses to allow Mr. Horniman the elementary right of a British subject to go where he pleases or justify his continued deprivation of liberty on the verdict of a law court, is it not the exercise of arbitrary power? If it is, is it not the duty of the Secretary of State to intervene? In times of emergency it may be necessary to leave a wide discretion to the men on the spot. But in normal times is it not a culpable surrender of authority to look on and allow provincial satraps arbitrary discretion to play a ducks and drakes with the liberty of the subject?

PARLIAMENT IS DEAF.

Mr. Montagu cannot be exonerated from responsibility for the statements he had made in the House of Commons against Mr. Horniman. It is for the first time, we believe, that the statements of a minister of the crown justifying the detention of a subject hout trial have been openly and categorically challenged on facts stated. It is also unique to find the Minister refusing to accept the challenge but withal persisting in the wrong the responsibility for which is thrown on a subordinate. Such a course of action followed with regard to an Englishman in England unconnected with India would have cost the minister his office. But the misfortune is that Mr. Horniman, though an Englishman, has chosen to be the advocate of the cause of the despised Indians. And so he suffers along with the latter all their disabilities. Parliament is deaf because it thinks it is a case involving India which is best left to be dealt with by the Secretary of State. Indian opinion counts little with the bureaucracy which, in the present instance, has the support of its head, the Secretary of State for India. His Majesy's Gracious Proclamation,—well, that is a dead letter. There is thus no hope from any quarter. But we think that it rests with the people of India for whom Mr. Horniman has suffered, to get justice done to him by all constitutional means in their power.

A Rangoon message says:—At a largely attended representative meeting of the citizens of Rangoon held at the Jubilee Hall to-day, Mr. Holberton, Chairman of the Burma Chamber of Commerce presiding, the following resolution was passed:—

"That this representative meeting of the citizens of Rangoon claiming to speak not only on their own behalf but on behalf of the whole province of Burma desires to record its deep regret and disappointment that no announcement has yet been made of the inclusion of Burma in the itinerary of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales' tour in India during the coming cold weather. This meeting respectfully but most strongly urges His Excellency the Viceroy and the Secretary of State for India to make a very early announcement of the dates fixed for the visit to Burma and so allay the anxiety of the people of this province in whose mind an apprehension is gradually forming that the honour of welcoming His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales given to them in 1906 is to be denied them in 1920."

The resolution is to be communicated to the Secretary of State, the Viceroy and the Lieutenant Governor.

The Best Nilgiri Tea
DIRECT FROM THE TEA GARDEN
must be of
C. J. BROTHERS.
The Flavour and Aroma
being unequalled everywhere.
Insist on having it.
CAN BE HAD FROM ALL GROCERS
in 4lb, 1lb. and 5lbs. canisters.
BOOK YOUR ORDERS AT
C. J. Brothers,
Bombay No. 14, DADAR.

Messrs. Piesse & Lubin's. Perfumery
JUST UNPACKED
Following Assortment

Oeillet	Geranium	Jasmin
Jessamine	Violette Preferee	Boronia
Roses	Damask Rose	The Last Kiss
Jockey club	Kiss me Sweetly	Pea's Blossom
Japanese Lilly	Kiss me quick	Heliotrope
Cyclamen	Blushing Rose	Never Forgotten
Wood Violet	White Heliotrope	Sweet Pea
Stephanotis	Mousseline	Wild Apple
Apple Blossom	Indian Hay	Clover
Cashmere	Rose Geranium	Chinese Love Flower
"My loved one and my Own"	Ideal	Lotus
Otto of Violet	Carnation	Enigma
Frangipanni	Poinsetta	Lilly of the Valley
Spring Flower	Otto of Rose	Gardenia
Spring Violet	Water Lilly	May Blossom
New Mon Hay	Coear de Jeannette	The Provence Rose
Sweet Daffodil	White Rose	Clematis
Ihlang-ylang	Lilium Auratum	First Love
Lychees Blossom	Esprit de Rose	Clove Pink
Ess Boquet	Choice of my Heart	Parma Violet
Honey Suckle	Primrose Cowslip	Love's First Kiss
Malmaison Pink	Tea Rose	La France Rose
Cherry Pie	Love me Dear	Wall Flower
	Her Majesty's	Russian Violet
		Rose Bud

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Besides these we have received Fancy cut Glass
Bottle of Special High Class Perfumes of Best Selected Odours.

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Telegrams:—Autoworks. NEW QUEEN'S ROAD, BOMBAY. Telephone:—No 2475.

Press Buttons, Radiators, Raybestos Lining, Screw Drivers, Shock Absorbers, Spare Parts, Sparking Plugs of every well-known make, Speedometers, Steel Balls, Stepney Wheels, Switches, Tools, Turn Buttons, Tyres, Volt and Ampere Meters, Vulcanizers with their Tools and Materials, etc., etc

"REDTOP" ELECTRIC STOVE

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Cheaps Economical & Safe Cooker.

Rs. 15 Circular sent
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For a Copy of
REVISED PRICES
OF
TENNIS RACKETS
Great Reductions in the Prices of all Articles.
BOMBAY SPORTS DEPOT.
SPORTS OUTFITTERS.
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TRUNKS AND SUIT CASES.
Strong second-hand and new, in Leather or Canvas, Zinc-lined Trunks for the Colonies, Wardrobe Trunks, Uniform Cases, Steel Trunks Holdalls, Linen, Bags, Silver-fitted Cases for Ladies or Gentlemen. Send for Illustrated Catalogue and state your requirements. We hold a larger Stock of Travelling Goods than any other store in the world. We save you at least 33 per cent.
THE ANGLO-AMERICAN TRUNK ASSOCIATION.
Established 1869.
82, Strand, E.C., London, ENGLAND.

FIRE PUMPS.
Various Sorts of
MYERS FIRE PUMPS

Always in Stock.
Highly approved and recommended for
FIRE PROTECTION.
All other kinds of Myers Hand and Power Pumps on view.
Apply for prices and particulars at once.
K. B. JOSHI & Co.,
321, Hornby Rd., Fort,
BOMBAY.

A Boon to Saw Mills
AND
Furniture Makers.
CASEIN GLUE.
Suitable for joining wood.
Our Casein Glue possesses high strength, and can be used cold in the form supplied.
For trial samples and particulars write to—
The Western India Chemical Works, Ltd.
Furgusson Road, PAREL,
or to
Messrs. LALUBHAI SAMALDAS & Co.
Managing Agents:
65, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
Wanted Sole Agents for:—Casein Glue, Distemper, and White Paint.

TO ASCERTAIN which of the OPTIONS granted under the
EXCESS PROFITS DUTY ACT
WILL PROVE ADVANTAGEOUS
of whether you are liable to the DUTY
DO NOT DEPEND UPON
CASUAL ADVISERS
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SECONDHAND INFORMATION
BUT
CONSULT IMMEDIATELY
NAGINDAS & MANEKLAL,
HANUMAN BUILDING, Homji Street, Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY,
who have already successfully represented more than 2,500 Commercial firms for
INCOMETAX & SUPER TAX
TELEPHONE No. 2560.

JAL DINSHAW & CO.
ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS.
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NATIONAL METAL WORKS LTD.
Manufacturers of Building fixtures, Furniture fittings, Electric fittings, Ship fittings and fancy Brass Works.
Gastine is Gasoline economiser. Carbon troubles eliminated, power, speed and mileage increased 25 to 40 per cent., motor car troubles minimised.
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Absolutely Painless Dentistry
Moderate Fees.
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over French Bank

PAPER CRISIS.

ADVERTISING RATES RISING.

The following special cable message appears in the "Statesman":—

London, May 11th.—The paper shortage has become more acute. The increased price of coal makes news print £60 sterling a ton and there is a prospect of an immediate further rise. The critical shortage in America is aggravating the situation, American buyers paying any price demanded thereby inflating the market. The 'Manchester Guardian' and the 'Liverpool Post' have now raised their price to twopence. Altogether 286 papers have increased their price since January. Experts agree that the only remedy lies in opening up more forests and it is believed that there is a large field in India in this direction. Meanwhile the newspapers have been compelled to increase their advertising rates in order to meet the increased cost of production.

POSTAL DELAYS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—On the 1st instant a money order was sent from the G. P. O. for Rs. 10 to a particular known address on Queen's Road, Bombay, for which I hold receipt No. 7832. Upto the 18th instant the said money order was not delivered by the post officials. I do not understand why the postal authorities are so negligent as not to deliver the said amount to the party concerned. If they have not traced out the party within a reasonable time they ought to have returned the money to the sender but even that they have not done. The postal authorities receive the commission for the facilities they afford to the public for remitting the amount in proper time. I fear that the explicit trust hitherto put by the public in the efficient management of the postal department will naturally be shaken, for in money matters, everybody is anxious that the amount one remits should reach its destination in proper time.

I would therefore ask the postal authorities to see that the fame of the postal department should not be in the wane.—Yours, etc.

A SUFFERER.

MURDER GANG'S CRUEL DEEDS.

The "Daily Chronicle" Special Correspondent, wrote from Milan in mail week:

Few post-war crimes have stirred the Milanese people so deeply as the series of mysterious murderous outrages, perpetrated last May, on the outskirts of this city, against several head accountants of prominent local firms.

The times were traced to a professional thief, Angelo Mauri, aged 24, in company with Francesco Cimpanelli, a youth of 18, known in the underworld as "Nino," and to their common lover, Josephine de Toffel, an attractive demimondaine of the same age, as Mauri.

The two employed the woman to decoy victims late at night to a lonely grove, where they were beaten and robbed.

TWO CRUEL DEEDS.

One of these victims, Signor Montuschi, barely escaped with his life, after having been struck down insensible, stabbed in the groin, and robbed of 4,000 lire (about £158) in banknotes and jewellery.

Meantime the girl had made a chance acquaintance, Signor Marconi, business manager of an important publishing company, who on account of his stalwart build became known to the gang as "Caesar the Great."

Lured to the same spot only a week later, Marconi there met a barbarous death, sustaining no fewer than 35 knife wounds. In the fierce struggle the assassins themselves were badly cut about, and a little later rejoined the girl decoy, which amounted to about the same as in the Montuschi case, and next day they sold the murdered man's gold watch and chain and rings, with his initialled gold-mounted fountain-pen, at bargain prices in a popular central cafe chantant.

TRACKED BY A HAT.

With the price of blood apportioned her—335 lire (just over £9) in all—De Toffel purchased a gandy tri-cornered hat, which led to her detection.

Their trial ended at Milan Assizes tonight, when Mauri was sentenced to imprisonment for life, the first nine years to be spent in solitary confinement.

On the score of his youth Cimpanelli's period of solitary confinement was fixed at five years, to be followed by a further term of 18 years' imprisonment and three years' police supervision.

GIRL SWOONS IN THE DOCK.

Josephine de Toffel, who is a native of Belluno, but passed most of her girlhood at a needlework establishment kept by nuns at St. Gall, Switzerland, was sentenced to 22 years' penal servitude.

While her evil companions listened to the verdict with the same cynical indifference which they had displayed throughout the trial, De Toffel swooned away in the iron cage.

It was proved that at the time of their arrest the culprits had planned another coup of the same kind and in the selfsame place.

HYDROCELE
No More Risk of Operation.
Specific which guarantees radical cure of Hydrocele, Tumour, Varicocele, Hernia, Elephantiasis of any nature and duration, by external use only. It is harmless and free from injurious ingredients and gaining reputation far and wide.
Rs. 2-8 per orphial lb bottle Rs. 8.
Mr V. T. Stephen, Hyderabad (Sind) says:—I thank you for 1 lb. Hydrocele specific which cured me radically.
BE A MAN
WONDERFUL PILLS.
A genuine cure for Impotency whatever the cause. It operates a gentle stimulant to the genito-urinary organs. Price Rs. 6.
M. BROTHERS (B).
38 Bishop [illegible]ton's Street, Calcutta.

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Gray Goods.
Dyeing, Bleaching, Cloth Mercerising and Printing of Cloths and Fabrics undertaken and carried out on most approved and up to date principles.
APPLY FOR PARTICULARS TO:
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Freehold Land admeasuring about 44,000 square yards, Frontage 865 feet.
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This is the shop where you should come if you want to purchase

Gold Ornaments

Fancy Silverware

Diamond & Pearl Jewellery, etc

OF THE LATEST STYLE.

What do The Winds Say?

"Rough Winds— That Moanest Loud"

at this time of the year, seem to waft on their frightened wings a doleful warning to mankind of the grim gatherings of the germs of malaria, which lay across their passage through fields and forests and over marshes and meadows. Take, therefore, timely heed, and keep in readiness a good stock of

SOUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC

The Medicine of the Millions

for Malaria, Induenza, Ague and all other fevers. "SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC saved the lives of two patients—one an infant—who were seriously ill with the effects of malarial fever and had been given up by the doctors as hopeless cases."—C. L. D. Prayero, Hyderabad, Dec.

"The sales and reputation of SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC are hardly denied even by the defendant's witnesses".—The Hon'ble Mr. Justice M. H. W. HAYWARD, I.C.S., High Court, Bombay.

"I have never yet come across a remedy at once so effective and prompt in its effects."—

J. E. LEE, Personal Asst. to the Home Secry., Hyderabad, Dec.

Remember SQIBB'S is the safest cure for all Fevers. Sold all over India.

MADON, SONS & Co.

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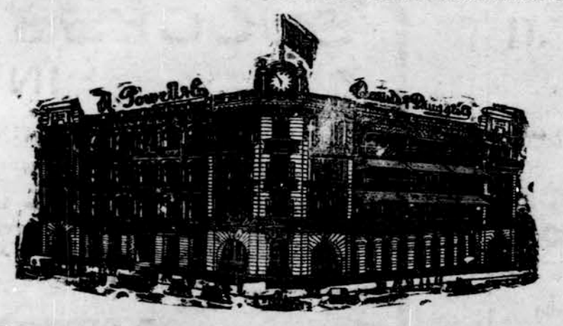

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